

THE
Library Journal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

CHIEFLY DEVOTED TO

Library Economy and Bibliography

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Bibliographical Publications.

THE PUBLISHERS' WEEKLY,

Established in 1872, with which was incorporated the *American Literary Gazette and Publishers' Circular* (established in 1852), by purchase from Mr. Geo. W. Childs, is recognized as the representative of the publishing and bookselling interests in the United States.

The central feature of the paper, which makes it an indispensable aid to the trade, to librarians, and to literary people, is its *Bibliographical Department*. Every possible facility of reference is afforded by a combination of methods which records the books, by the week, the month, the season, and the year, under the author, the publisher, the title, the subject, and the class. It is acknowledged that no other journal, at home or abroad, supplies as practical and satisfactory a record of the publications of its country.

The *Literary Department* includes comprehensive intelligence as to books forthcoming and publishing movements, at home and abroad, gathered with the aid of representatives in other cities; editorial discussions on book and trade subjects, as copyright, postal questions, book production and manufacture, etc.; original contributions and representative extracts on like topics; notes on authors; journalistic notes; business notes; literary and trade notes, etc. \$3.20 per year, 10 cents per number.

THE LITERARY NEWS.

An Eclectic Review of Current Literature. Illustrated. Published monthly, and containing the freshest news concerning books and authors; lists of new publications; reviews and critical comments; characteristic extracts; sketches and anecdotes of authors; courses of reading; bibliographical references; prominent topics of the magazines; prize questions on choice books and other literary subjects, etc., etc.

The *Literary News*, since its establishment under the name of *The Literary Bulletin*, in 1868, has passed through many transformations in appearance and method before acquiring the distinctive features which have given it a character of its own, and which have become so familiar to thousands of readers. In substance it has been the same since its inception—"a monthly record of current literature;" but while primarily fulfilling its mission in the interests of the book-trade, it has since the establishment of the PUBLISHERS' WEEKLY, which now so thoroughly covers that ground, aimed more directly to meet the wants of readers and students.

In its 32 pages monthly, it aims to give readers, in the briefest possible space, and in the shortest possible time, the widest possible information about all the new books. It is illustrated with portraits of authors, *fac-similes* of manuscripts, and pictures from the newest illustrated books. A complete index, by authors, titles, or subjects, makes the annual volumes accessible for permanent reference. \$1 per year.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Official Organ of the American Library Association. Edited by CHARLES A. CUTTER, Librarian Boston Athenæum, and R. R. BOWKER.

The *Library Journal* was established in 1876 by the coöperative efforts of the leading librarians on both sides of the Atlantic. Its chief object is to be a practical help to the every-day administration of both large and small libraries, and to effect a saving by enabling library work to be done in the best way, at the lowest cost. The *Journal* especially meets the needs of the smaller libraries, offering them the costly experience and practical advice of the largest. In refraining from doing imperfectly what is done so well by the several journals specially devoted to antiquarian or purely historical interests, the *Library Journal* is enabled to give its chief attention to modern bibliography and current library matters, as represented particularly in its departments of "Bibliography" (proper), "Library Economy and History," "Catalogs and Cataloging," "Anonyms, Pseudonyms etc.," and "Librarians." Published monthly, \$5 per year; 50 cents per number. The *Literary News* (monthly) and *Index to Periodicals* (quarterly) are included in this price as supplements.

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

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JUNE, 1887.

NO. 6.

C: A. CUTTER, R: R. BOWKER, *Editors.*

Communications for the JOURNAL, exchanges, and editor's copies, should be addressed C: A. CUTTER, Boston Athenæum, Boston, Mass.

The editors are not responsible for the views expressed in contributed articles or communications, nor for the style of spelling, capitalization, etc., in articles whose authors request adherence to their own style.

We give elsewhere a copy of the recent library law, lately passed in favor of the smaller libraries in the villages and cities of New York, with a brief notice of its origin and passage. New York has now two library laws, one favoring the large and richly endowed institutions, and one aiding the small, hard-struggling libraries. It might have been better to have a general and liberal law providing for all at the same time, but we have no doubt that much good will come from both.

THE Worcester Public Library has reached the point which sooner or later all American libraries reach—it is full, with no room for extension. When it was built, twenty-five years ago, it was supposed to have room enough for the growth of half a century. Many persons thought it absurd to put up so large a building, and no one, apparently, pointed out that sooner or later its capacity must be exhausted, and that it must be enlarged in some way. Or, if this was said, the warning was unheeded. This, too, is the usual experience of American libraries. But, like many evils in this world, it has its compensation. The buildings of twenty-five years ago were none of them fitted for library use. A few of those erected at the present time are. It is not easy, perhaps it is not usual, to do better than our predecessors did; but it is at least possible. Worcester, therefore, whose present library is not above the average of its contemporaries, has chance to start on a higher level, to get a house for its books which shall be light, airy, convenient, provided with all the appliances for quick despatch in its circulating department and for comfortable study in its reference department, and above all with suitable rooms for that use by the school-children, that coöperation of the

Public School and the Public Library which Worcester's librarian was the first to introduce and in which that city is still inferior to no other.

AN interesting statement, and one that ought to give great encouragement to the lovers of good books and the makers of them is that made in the sixty-sixth annual report of the Mercantile Library Association of New York, to the effect that as the number of cheap and poorly printed books multiply in the country, the tastes of readers become more fastidious and exacting, so that "books printed before the present glut of cheap literature, the typography of which appeared to be perfectly satisfactory at the time they were issued, are now refused and editions with more legible texts demanded." To none will this be better news than to publishers, many of whom have been discouraged in making decent editions, even of permanently valuable foreign works.

IN the same report the subject of Postage on Library Books receives attention. It is to be regretted that while cheap serial publications are allowed to be sent from the office of publication through the mails at the rate of one cent per pound, the postage on a book sent to or from a library is one cent for every two ounces, or just eight times as much.

We found lately inserted in a German periodical, perhaps the *Centralblatt*, a specimen of "extra zähe radirfest geleimten Papiere für Catalog-Zettel." It is a tough card of what we believe our paper-makers call the natural tint, slightly rough, but not at all fuzzy, better suited to a quill than a steel pen, $19\frac{1}{2}$ cm. long by 15 wide—that is, four times as large as our standard size—and costs 15.75 marks a thousand, which is equivalent to $98\frac{1}{2}$ cents a thousand for standard cards, not much cheaper, with the duty on, than American cards. It was not, however, to recommend them to our readers that we mentioned them, but to call attention to the continued use of cards so enormous to American eyes. The Königsberg Library, it appears, ordered 378,000 of them last year, some white, some yellow. Land must be cheap in Königsberg.

American Library Association.

THOUSAND ISLAND MEETING.

THE arrangements for this meeting in early September are being pushed forward and will soon be announced with exact dates and prices. Headquarters will be at Alexandria Bay or Thousand Island Park, where liberal concessions can be had at first-class hotels.

The leading railroads will furnish round-trip tickets to members at a large reduction from regular rates, and overtures have been received from prominent gentlemen in Canada who hope to extend courtesies to the American librarians.

Beside the usual interest in the sessions, which continue four days, the place of meeting offers more attractions than almost any other in the country. The wonderful beauty of the river and the 1800 islands clustered within a few square miles has lately been greatly heightened by hundreds of villas built by wealthy summer visitors from all parts of the Union, turning it into a veritable fairyland.

Those who have not visited this famous resort since art has added so much to nature's attractions will be anxious to improve this opportunity. Those who have been there need no urging to induce them to go again.

After the Conference there will be excursions, not to be surpassed in interest by any in the country, down the St. Lawrence, shooting the various rapids, to Montreal and Quebec, quaintest of American cities, and probably up the Saguenay River to Cape Eternity and Ha-Ha Bay. The return can be made via Lake Champlain, Lake George, Saratoga, and the Hudson, or via the White Mountains, or best of all, via the Gulf of St. Lawrence and round to Boston and New York by steamer, touching at interesting points in the provinces.

Those wishing to make any of the excursions should send their choice as early as possible, as the route adopted will depend on the number voting for each plan proposed.

The traveling arrangements will be very similar to those of last year. The New England party will have a car direct from Boston in charge of Mr. Davidson, Manager of the Library Bureau. Those in the vicinity of N. Y. or who may go there to share in the unequalled trip up the Hudson by daylight, will start with the Committee of Arrangements. Orders for tickets, inquiries, or suggestions may be sent either to the Library Bureau, 32 Hawley St., Boston, or to the Secretary, Melvil Dewey, Columbia College, N. Y.

Communications.

AN OBJECTION TO THE ANNUAL AMERICAN CATALOGUE.

THE American catalogue, 1886, is a valuable book. It is, however, much to be regretted that the 270 pages was not reduced to less than half that number. There is no good excuse for reprinting the full titles and descriptive notes from the *Weekly* and then reprinting these titles in condensed form in the Index. If the editorial labor and cost of printing had been given wholly to this Index, making some of the author-entries a little fuller, including many titles that have been omitted, and inserting some alternate titles, we might have had in the compass of 125 pages a book that would have been much more useful, and that would not have cost the publisher as much as this volume has cost.

JOHN EDMANDS.

On the other hand the *Nation* says: "Meantime the book-trade has naturally desired something more convenient than the bound volumes of the *Publishers' weekly*, or than the collection of catalogues known as the 'Publishers' trade-list annual.' An experiment has therefore been made which is interesting, first of all, on the mechanical side. The scheme of 'The annual American catalogue, 1886,' involved an alphabetical arrangement by authors of all the book entries in the *Publishers' weekly* during the year in question, with full titles and descriptive notes (sometimes extracts from critical notices). To reset these would have cost more than could be recovered by sales, and the ingenious device was resorted to of deftly pasting the entries together in their new order, in double columns corresponding to a page of the *Weekly*, and obtaining a plate from these by means of photography. We should add that a further economy was attained by printing direct from the hardened gelatine plate, thus dispensing with metal. The result is of course inferior to the ordinary presswork, but much less so than might have been expected; and while continuous reading would not be agreeable to the eye, for reference the print is distinct enough. An index by author, title, and subject, has also been added to the volume. This portion had to be set anew. Whether the 'American annual catalogue' for 1887 will ever appear, depends on the reception given to this forerunner. The trade can hardly be so indifferent to its own advantage, or to the disinterestedness of the compilers and publishers, as to make the first volume unremunerative."

GROWING TASTE FOR GOOD READING.

IT is good to see so many new libraries starting in various towns; it indicates a growing taste for good reading, and a well-stocked library will cultivate that taste; then it is such an inestimable privilege to people who are too poor to buy all the books they want, and to young people still attending school—in fact, it is a benefit to every one but the loafer on the corner, to whom nothing does so much good as a plug of tobacco. What a pleasure it must be to the giver to be able and willing to bestow such a gift.

O. B. J.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

(1000 v. and upwards.)

[Compiled by JAMES BAIN, JR., of the Public Library, Toronto.]

NOTE.—Explanations of abbreviations: Sch., School; Col., College; Col. Soc., College society libraries; Social, Social; Med., Medical; Theol., Theological; Hist., Historical; Sci., Scientific; San., Sanitary; Mer., Mercantile; YMCA., Young Men's Christian Association; Govt., Government; Ter., Territorial; Gar., Garrison; A. & R., Asylum and reformatory; Gen., General; o signifies no or none; ... signify no answer. Libraries of 50,000 v., or over, are in **Antique** type; of 10,000 in SMALL CAPITALS; of 5000, in *italics*, under 5000, in Roman. * designates figures from a return for 1884.

PLACE.	NAME OF LIBRARY.	Founded.	Free or Subscrip.	Class.	No. Vol.	LIBRARIAN OR REPORTING OFFICER.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.						
Victoria....	Law Society of British Columbia.	1873	Sub.	Law....	1,225	H. H. Wootton.
Victoria....	Legislative Library.	1871	Free.	Law....	1,200	W. Atkins.
New Westminster..	Mechanics' Institute.....	1862	Sub.	Gen....	1,000	
MANITOBA AND N. W. TERRITORIES.						
Regina....	Northwest Government Library.	1876	Free.	Gen....	1,480	Henry Fisher.
Winnipeg...	<i>Historical and Scientific Society</i> .	1883	Sub.	Gen....	5,000	W. H. Hugham.
Winnipeg...	Isbister Library.....	1883	Free.	Col....	4,400	W. H. Hugham.
Winnipeg...	Law Society of Manitoba.	1877	Sub.	Law....	3,700	W. A. Taylor.
Winnipeg...	LEGISLATIVE LIBRARY.....	1870	Free.	Gen....	10,000	J. P. Robertson.
Winnipeg...	Manitoba College.....	1871	Free.	Col....	4,000	A. M. Campbell, M.A.
Winnipeg...	St. John's College.....	1871	Free.	Col....	2,000	
NEW BRUNSWICK.						
Fredericton..	Law Library of Barristers of New Brunswick.....	....	Sub.	Law....	2,200	W. W. Street.
Fredericton..	LEGISLATIVE LIBRARY.....	....	Free.	Gen....	10,850	W. G. C. Wetmore.
Fredericton..	University of New Brunswick ..	1800	Free.	Col....	4,000	W. F. Stockley, M.A.
St. John....	Mechanics' Institute.....	1830	Sub.	Gen. ..	4,000	C. C. Parker.
St. John....	St. John Law Society.....	1878	Sub.	Law....	2,141	Amon A. Wilson.
Sackville...	Mount Allison College	1850	Free.	Col....	4,500	S. W. Hunton.
NOVA SCOTIA.						
Antigonish..	College of St. François Xavier ..	....	Free.	Col....	2,411	Rev. Dr. McNeil.
Halifax....	DALHOUSIE COLLEGE.....	....	Free.	Col....	20,000	Rev. W. J. Alexander.
Halifax....	Law Lib. of Nova Scotia Barristers	1838	Sub.	Law....	3,000	G. A. Allison.
Halifax....	LEGISLATIVE LIBRARY.....	....	Free.	Gen....	25,319	F. Blake Crofton.
Halifax....	OFFICERS' GARRISON LIBRARY.....	1847	Sub.	Gen....	12,260	Major Cutbill.
Halifax....	PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE.....	1848	Free.	Col....	10,000	Prof. Curry.
Windsor....	<i>King's College</i>.....	....	Free.	Col....	8,000	G. T. Kennedy, M.A.
Wolfville...	Acadia College.....	....	Free.	Col....	3,850	A. E. Coldwell, M.A.
ONTARIO.						
Ailsa Craig..	Mechanics' Institute.....	1877	Sub.	Gen....	1,634	W. McKay.
Aylmer....	Mechanics' Institute.....	1874	Sub.	Gen. ..	1,626	E. Weisbrod.
Ayr.....	Mechanics' Institute.....	1856	Sub.	Gen....	2,868	W. D. Watson.
Barrie.....	Mechanics' Institute.....	1862	Sub.	Gen....	2,914	R. J. Fletcher.

PLACE.	NAME OF LIBRARY.	Founded.	Free or Subscrip.	Class.	No. Vol.	LIBRARIAN OR REPORTING OFFICER.
ONT.—Con.						
Belleville ...	Albert College .....	.....	Free.	Col	1,600	Mrs. President Jacques.
Belleville ...	Mechanics' Institute	1876	Sub.	Gen. ...	2,042	P. J. M. Anderson.
Berlin	Free Public Library	1882	Free.	Gen. ...	2,255	Ida E. McMahon.
Bowmanville.	Mechanics' Institute	1868	Sub.	Gen. ...	1,568	W. R. Climie.
Brampton ...	Mechanics' Institute .....	.....	Free.	Gen. ...	1,211	
Brantford ...	Free Public Library	1882	Sub.	Gen. ...	5,442	J. Horning.
Brighton ...	Mechanics' Institute	1872	Sub.	Gen. ...	1,153	W. K. McLeod.
Brockville ...	Mechanics' Institute	1880	Sub.	Gen. ...	1,142	J. A. Publow.
Brussels ...	Mechanics' Institute .....	.....	Sub.	Gen. ...	1,003	
Campbellfd.	Mechanics' Institute .....	.....	Sub.	Gen. ...	1,645	T. Oliver.
Chatham ...	Mechanics' Institute	1878	Sub.	Gen. ...	2,235	A. McPherson.
Clinton ...	Mechanics' Institute	1860	Sub.	Gen. ...	1,704	James Scott.
Cobourg ...	Victoria College .....	.....	Free.	Col	7,000	Prof. A. J. Bell.
Colborne ...	Mechanics' Institute .....	.....	Sub.	Gen. ...	1,180	J. Chapman.
Collingwood.	Mechanics' Institute	1855	Sub.	Gen. ...	3,480	T. H. Best.
Dundas ...	Mechanics' Institute	1857	Sub.	Gen. ...	5,714	
Dunville ...	Mechanics' Institute	1864	Sub.	Gen. ...	1,361	J. H. Smith.
Durham ...	Mechanics' Institute	1873	Sub.	Gen. ...	1,649	R. Macfarlane.
Elora ...	Mechanics' Institute	1871	Sub.	Gen. ...	6,254	R. Mitchell.
Embro' ...	Mechanics' Institute	1881	Sub.	Gen. ...	1,457	E. Cody.
Ennotville ...	Mechanics' Institute .....	.....	Sub.	Gen. ...	1,148	
Exeter ...	Mechanics' Institute	1870	Sub.	Gen. ...	1,485	E. Spicer.
Fenelon Falls	Mechanics' Institute	1878	Sub.	Gen. ...	1,169	Alex. McLeod.
Fergus ...	Mechanics' Institute	1857	Sub.	Gen. ...	2,432	C. L. McGillivray.
Galt ...	Mechanics' Institute	1857	Sub.	Gen. ...	3,909	T. Vair.
Garden Island	Mechanics' Institute	1853	Sub.	Gen. ...	2,700	T. Fergusson.
Georgetown.	Mechanics' Institute	1880	Sub.	Gen. ...	1,009	R. E. Harrison.
Goderich ...	Mechanics' Institute	1879	Sub.	Gen. ...	2,049	A. Morton.
Grimsby ...	Mechanics' Institute	1871	Sub.	Gen. ...	3,515	J. Brodie.
Guelph ...	Agricultural College .....	.....	Free.	Col	4,586	James Mills.
Guelph ...	Free Public Library ...	1882	Free.	Gen. ...	4,171	W. Tytler.
Hamilton ...	Law Association	1879	Sub.	Law. ...	2,000	E. E. Kitts.
Harriston ...	Mechanics' Institute	1873	Sub.	Gen. ...	2,219	R. Sanderson.
Hespeler ...	Mechanics' Institute	1870	Sub.	Gen. ...	1,492	W. Renwick.
Ingersol ...	Mechanics' Institute	1880	Sub.	Gen. ...	1,764	W. Briden.
Kincardine	Mechanics' Institute	1866	Sub.	Gen. ...	2,052	R. D. Hall.
Kingston ...	Mechanics' Institute	1835	Sub.	Gen. ...	4,235	A. C. McMahon.
Kingston ...	QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY	1841	Free.	Col	15,000	George Bell, LL.D.
Kingston ...	Royal Military College .....	.....	Free.	Col	1,400	Major S. C. McGill.
Lindsay ...	Mechanics' Institute	1879	Sub.	Gen. ...	1,348	J. Deacon.
London ...	Mechanics' Institute	1852	Sub.	Gen. ...	3,493	E. G. Rowell.
London ...	Middlesex Law Association	1879	Sub.	Law. ...	1,800	J. Symonds.
London ...	Western University .....	.....	Free.	Col	4,200	Rev. F. W. Kerr, M.A.
Milton ...	Mechanics' Institute	1855	Sub.	Gen. ...	3,241	G. Smith.
Mitchell ...	Mechanics' Institute	1849	Sub.	Gen. ...	1,856	M. H. Dent.
Napanee ...	Mechanics' Institute	1878	Sub.	Gen. ...	1,293	W. C. Scott.
Niagara ...	Mechanics' Institute	1848	Sub.	Gen. ...	2,477	T. P. Blain.
Niagara Falls	Mechanics' Institute	1878	Sub.	Gen. ...	2,469	R. Law.
Norwich ...	Mechanics' Institute	1876	Sub.	Gen. ...	1,288	J. H. Robertson.
Oakville ...	Mechanics' Institute .....	.....	Sub.	Gen. ...	1,203	
Orangeville..	Mechanics' Institute	1878	Sub.	Gen. ...	1,310	A. Collier.
Orillia ...	Mechanics' Institute	1880	Sub.	Gen. ...	1,750	A. B. Perry.
Ottawa ...	Archives Branch	1872	Free.	Hist. ...	5,800	Douglas Brymner.
Ottawa ...	COLLEGE D'OTTAWA	1850	Free.	Col	10,000	Rev. J. B. Balland.
Ottawa ...	Geological and Nat. Hist. Survey of Canada	1843	Free.	Sci.	6,500	J. Thorburn, LL.D.
Ottawa ...	Library of Parliament	1841	Free.	Gen. ...	120,000	{ A. D. De Celles. Martin J. Griffin.
Ottawa ...	Supreme Court	1882	Free.	Law ...	8,000	D. W. Tennent.
Owen Sound.	Mechanics' Institute	1855	Sub.	Gen. ...	1,776	T. Boardman.

PLACE.	NAME OF LIBRARY.	Founded.	Free or Subscrip.	Class.	No. Vol.	LIBRARIAN OR REPORTING OFFICER.
ONT.— <i>Con.</i>						
Paisley	Mechanics' Institute	1874	Sub.	Gen. ...	1,200	A. Magraw.
Paris	Mechanics' Institute	1858	Sub.	Gen. ...	4,127	John Kay.
Parkdale....	Mechanics' Institute	1880	Sub.	Gen. ...	1,272	J. Wismer.
Perth	Mechanics' Institute	1881	Sub.	Gen. ...	1,987	R. Jamieson.
Peterboro' ..	Mechanics' Institute	1867	Sub.	Gen. ...	5,133	J. Corkery.
Point Edw'd.	Mechanics' Institute	1880	Sub.	Gen. ...	1,511	P. Cameron.
Port Elgin ..	Mechanics' Institute .....	.....	Sub.	Gen. ...	1,488	
Port Hope ..	Mechanics' Institute	1874	Sub.	Gen. ...	2,061	C. W. Weatherill.
Prescott.....	Mechanics' Institute	1878	Sub.	Gen. ...	1,830	P. K. Halpin.
Preston	Mechanics' Institute	1871	Sub.	Gen. ...	3,933	M. A. Preston.
Renfrew	Mechanics' Institute	1852	Sub.	Gen. ...	1,663	J. Guthrie.
Richm'd Hill	Mechanics' Institute .....	.....	Sub.	Gen. ...	1,125	
Ridgetown ..	Mechanics' Institute	1879	Sub.	Gen. ...	2,400	
Scarboro' ..	Mechanics' Institute	1878	Sub.	Gen. ...	1,060	H. Thomson.
Seaforth	Mechanics' Institute	1869	Sub.	Gen. ...	2,880	W. Moore.
Simcoe	Free Public Library	1882	Free.	Gen. ...	2,822	D. S. Paterson.
Smith's Falls.	Mechanics' Institute	1854	Sub.	Gen. ...	2,984	J. F. Mea.
Stouffville ..	Mechanics' Institute .....	.....	Sub.	Gen. ...	1,166	
Stratford	Mechanics' Institute	1846	Sub.	Gen. ...	3,775	J. M. Moran.
Strathroy ...	Mechanics' Institute	1872	Sub.	Gen. ...	2,524	C. Greenaway.
Streetsville ..	Mechanics' Institute	1852	Sub.	Gen. ...	1,954	W. J. Galbraith.
St Catharine's	Mechanics' Institute	1849	Sub.	Gen. ...	5,133	W. Thomson.
St. George ...	Mechanics' Institute	1879	Sub.	Gen. ...	1,671	R. G. Laurason.
St. Mary's ...	Mechanics' Institute	1869	Sub.	Gen. ...	4,439	J. Roberts.
St. Thomas ..	Elgin County Law Library	1886	Sub.	Law...	1,000	D. J. Hughes.
St. Thomas ..	Free Public Library	1882	Free.	Gen. ...	2,677	G. W. Morgan.
Toronto	Canadian Institute	1849	Sub.	Sci. ...	4,500	G. E. Shaw.
Toronto	Co. of York Law Association	1885	Sub.	Law...	1,170	A. M. Read.
Toronto	Department of Education	1855	Free.	Educ. ...	5,000	J. M. Crooks.
Toronto	KNOX COLLEGE	1847	Free.	Theol. ...	10,000	J. McD. Duncan.
Toronto	LAW SOCIETY OF UPPER CANADA	1797	Sub.	Law...	17,000	J. H. Esten.
Toronto	LEGISLATIVE LIBRARY	1867	Free.	Gen. ...	40,000	W. Houston.
Toronto	PUBLIC LIBRARY	1882	Free.	Gen. ...	46,000	James Bain, Jr.
Toronto	Toronto Baptist College	1881	Free.	Col. ...	7,800	A. H. Newman.
Toronto	Trinity College	1852	Free.	Col. ...	7,000	Prof. Roper.
Toronto	UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO	1844	Free.	Col. ...	28,245	W. H. Vandersmissen.
Toronto	Wycliffe College	1852	Free.	Col. ...	6,000	G. W. Wrong.
Toronto	Y. M. C. Association .....	.....	Sub.	Gen. ...	3,000	W. A. Douglas.
Uxbridge	Mechanics' Institute .....	.....	Sub.	Gen. ...	3,665	
Wardsville ...	Mechanics' Institute .....	.....	Sub.	Gen. ...	1,580	
Waterdown ...	Mechanics' Institute .....	.....	Sub.	Gen. ...	1,375	
Waterloo	Mechanics' Institute	1875	Sub.	Gen. ...	3,483	P. H. Sims.
Welland	Mechanics' Institute	1861	Sub.	Gen. ...	2,100	L. C. Raymond.
Whitby	Mechanics' Institute	1849	Sub.	Gen. ...	1,637	E. Frost.
Wingham	Mechanics' Institute	1876	Sub.	Gen. ...	1,759	J. A. Morton.
Woodstock ..	Mechanics' Institute	1835	Sub.	Gen. ...	3,752	R. Stark.
Woodstock ..	Woodstock College .....	.....	Free.	Col. ...	4,040	D. K. Clark.
Wroxeter ...	Mechanics' Institute .....	.....	Sub.	Gen. ...	1,248	
PRINCE EDWARD'S ISL.						
Charlottetown	Law Library of P. E. Island	1876	Sub.	Law...	1,600	F. S. Hazard.
Charlottetown	Legislative Library	1820	Free.	Gen. ...	4,000	E. Roche.
QUEBEC.						
L'Assomption.....	L'Assomption College .....	.....	Free.	Col.	5,100	Rev. F. H. Evenment.
Lennoxville ..	Bishop's College .....	.....	Free.	Col.	7,500	Prof. Smith.

PLACE.	NAME OF LIBRARY.	Founded.	Free or Subscrip.	Class.	No. Vol.	LIBRARIAN OR REPORTING OFFICER.
Q'BEK—Con.						
Montreal ...	ADVOCATES' LIBRARY.....	.....	Sub.	Law....	11,268	Auguste Delisle.
Montreal ...	Congregational College.....	.....	Free.	Theol..	3,500	E. M. Hill.
Montreal ...	Diocesan College .....	.....	Free.	Col....	1,532	Rev. C. Belcher.
Montreal ...	FRASER INSTITUTE	1885	Free.	Gen....	12,500	R. W. Boodle.
Montreal ...	Horticultural Society	1876	Free.	Gen....	1,000	E. J. Maxwell.
Montreal ...	<i>Jacques Cartier School</i>.....	.....	Free.	Sch....	8,900	M. J. Brennan.
Montreal ...	MCGILL UNIVERSITY	1820	Free.	Col....	35,536	Rev. Dr. Cornish.
Montreal ...	MCGILL MEDICAL.....	1820	Free.	Med....	10,220	F. J. Shepherd, M.D.
Montreal ...	McGill Normal .....	.....	Free.	Sch....	3,500	Dr. McGregor.
Montreal ...	MECHANICS' INSTITUTE	1830	Sub.	Gen....	10,000	Henry Mott.
Montreal ...	MONTREAL COLLEGE .....	.....	Free.	Col....	30,000	Rev. P. Deguire.
Montreal ...	<i>Natural History Society</i>	1857	Sub.	Sci....	5,700	T. A. Beaudry.
Montreal ...	<i>Presbyterian College</i>.....	.....	Free.	Theol..	7,000	Prof. Scrimiger.
Montreal ...	Wesleyan College .....	.....	Free.	Theol..	1,250	Rev. W. J. Shaw.
Montreal ...	Y. M. C. Association .....	.....	Sub.	Gen....	2,500	.....
Nicolet ...	NICOLET COLLEGE .....	.....	Free.	Col....	16,000	Rev. J. W. Douville.
Quebec ...	<i>Educational Department</i> .....	.....	Free.	Educ....	9,000	G. Ouimet.
Quebec ...	Laval University .....	.....	Free.	Col....	100,000	Rev. T. E. Hamel.
Quebec ...	<i>L'Institut Canadien</i>	1847	Sub.	Gen....	7,000	J. E. Huot.
Quebec ...	LITERARY AND HIST. SOC.	1829	Sub.	Gen....	15,000	F. C. Wurtele.
Quebec ...	PARLIAMENTARY	1867	Free.	Gen....	17,400	P. Le May.
Quebec ...	<i>Quebec Bar</i>	1844	Sub.	Law....	5,589	A. Marticotte.
Quebec ...	Y. M. C. Association	1870	Sub.	Gen....	1,300	G. W. Staton.
Ste. Anne de la Pocatière	COLLEGE OF STE. ANNE.....	.....	Free.	Col....	14,000	Rev. C. Trudel.
St. Hyacinthe	ST. HYACINTHE COLLEGE .....	.....	Free.	Col....	14,000	Rev. J. S. Raymond.
Sherbrooke.	Art and Natural History Assoc. ....	.....	Sub.	Gen....	1,634	S. F. Morey.
Three Rivers	<i>Séminaire des Trois Rivières</i>....	.....	Sub.	Col....	5,800	.....

HOW I USE THE APPARATUS.

BY W. I. FLETCHER.

"FIRST catch your hare," says the proverb, but after all some hares are caught, and directions for cooking are in order. This is the case with the complete apparatus now furnished in and with the *Publishers' Weekly* and the LIBRARY JOURNAL. It has been suggested to me that it might be helpful to some to describe how I use this apparatus so as to evoke its most complete efficiency.

At the right of my desk I have a large revolving bookcase, at the left I can reach the wall-shelves. On a shelf of the "revolver" I keep the numbers of the *Publishers' Weekly* for the current half-year. But the first number of each month, containing the index to the previous month's "Record of New Publications," I put in a pamphlet case (open at the top) on the lower shelf. In this pamphlet case I also keep the "Record" for 1884-5 cut out of the Trade-List Annual for 1885. [I use the past Trade-List Annuals for cutting up, and do not count them as books in the library.] The Annual for 1886, with

the record from July, 1885, to July, 1886, is on another contiguous shelf, and with it the American Catalogue, 1876, and Supplement, 1876-1884. I have just added the Annual American Catalogue for 1886, the last (and a most welcome) addition to the apparatus.

Now if I have a book to look up and have no idea of the date of its publication, I run through the numbers of the *Publishers' Weekly* for the current month, then take the monthly indexes back to January, then the Annual Catalogue back to January, 1886, then the Trade-List Annual back to July, 1885, then the "Record" cut from the previous Trade-List Annual back to July, 1884, where I meet the American Catalogue Supplement, in which and the original volume the record is carried back to 1876, and made to include all American printed books which had not then gone out of print. The two volumes of Kelly's American Catalogue cover fairly well the ground back to 1860, from whence old Roopbach gives us a limping assistance back to 1820. Hav-

ing Kelly and Roorbach on the shelves at my left, I am thus able to run an American publication of the last seventy years to earth in nearly every case, and in an astonishingly short time. And wherever I find the title (if since 1876) I find a number referring me to the "full entry" in the *Publishers' Weekly*, the set of which I also have within my reach.

I have been surprised to find that in many libraries the Coöperative Index to Periodicals has been filed away with the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, and only occasional use is made of it. My own interest in this Index is based wholly on its current usefulness. I keep the numbers for the present year in a binder, on the table with Poole's Index. I have

also there a volume containing this Index for 1882 to 1886. This volume has been rebound annually to enable me to add the new year, and is now well-nigh used up. But it has served its day and will be of no value when the five-year supplement to Poole's Index comes out, hence I am quite willing it should be unfit for further preservation. I thus have everything supplementary to "Poole" in two books, and while the number of alphabets is not reduced, the readiness of reference is greatly increased. At any rate, we find these supplements used as much as the "Poole" itself, and should hardly know how to dispense with them in the delivery-room.

THE ARRANGEMENT OF BOOKS IN THE LIBRARIES OF SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES.

BY SAMUEL H. SCUDDER.

I AM not aware that a single one of the larger libraries of the scientific societies of this country, now rapidly growing both in numbers and importance, has taken the slightest advantage, beyond a general introduction of the card-system in its catalogue, of the various devices which have marked the advance of the bibliothecal art in this country. Not a little has been done in published bibliographic aids, but these have been the voluntary contributions of scientific men to the common stock, while the scientific libraries, as such, have simply accepted them as they would the ordinary literature which comes to their shelves. All are contented, for instance, with a simple author's catalogue for their books, and take even then no separate notice of the valuable and considerable appendixes (often by persons not mentioned in the title) in, for example, works of travel and exploration. In how many of the libraries of our scientific societies are the Pacific Railroad reports entered on more than one card? It is in the hope partly of awakening some attention to this deplorable condition of things that the present article is prepared, though its main purpose is to discuss briefly the question of a general classification and notation of books in a library, such as may be found attached to a scientific society issuing Proceedings.

In attempting a classification of books, with some system of notation for the various classes and subordinate heads into which the classification may lead, all librarians, so far as I am aware, have established their primary groups upon the subject-matter and not upon the form. This scheme, for a general library, carries its own justification. But inasmuch as the purpose of any such classification is a purely practical one, form-distinctions become an absolute necessity in some subordinate groups, and have according-

ly been freely introduced. This is nowhere the case so prominently as in science, where a very considerable part of the literature, especially that which deals with the original sources of knowledge, is to be found in the serial publications of learned societies, and in periodical literature. How extensive this body of literature really is may be seen by an examination of the catalogues of Bolton and myself, published, one in 1885, the other in 1879; and how varied its contents may be appreciated by a glance at the bulky but really very incomplete catalogue of the Royal Society of London.

This fact has led me, in considering how a system of notation of the highest use might be applied to such a library as is accumulated by a scientific society, to inquire whether it would not be better to introduce such form-distinctions as were necessary in the very first place in the classification, making it at once a mixed classification of subject and form. Few if any of our scientific libraries have any considerable fund for the purchase of books, and the library accumulates, almost entirely in very many cases, by exchange of publications with kindred bodies—an exchange which for this country is vastly facilitated and encouraged by the aid rendered by the Smithsonian Institution. I think it may safely be said of the libraries of transaction-publishing societies in this country that as a rule more than one half their bulk consists of Transactions and Periodicals. A portion of these will bear an ordinary subject classification, since they are limited in scope, but the vast majority occupy a field at least as wide as the society in whose library they are found. There is therefore a far stronger reason here than elsewhere to introduce a form-distinction in the primary classification of the books. Such libraries, however, are sure to con-

tain some books which cannot be classed as scientific, but which are desirable for the side-light they may throw upon some branch of science, because of a local interest, or for some other special reason; and it therefore becomes necessary to find a place for them in any scheme devised for the use of these libraries. In the following outline, which is developed with special reference to the library of a natural history society, I have accordingly assigned them the last place:

0. General science including encyclopædias and tionaries.

1. General publications of scientific societies, museums, government bureaus, etc.

2. General scientific periodicals.

3. Physics, chemistry, etc.

4. Inorganic nature (geology, geography, etc.).

5. Organic nature in general (biology, physiology, palæontology, etc.).

000 General works	100 International societies	300 Physical sciences in general
010 Cyclopædias	110 [Polar ¹ "]	310 Mathematics
020 General collections	120 Oceanic "	320 Mechanics
030 Dictionaries	130 Insular "	330 Astronomy
040 History of science	140 Australian "	340 Physics
050 Philosophy of science	150 Asiatic "	350 Chemistry
060 Systems	160 European "	360 Geodesy
070 Bibliography	170 African "	370 Engineering
080 Library Economy	180 S. American "	380 Manufactures
090 Nomenclature	190 N. American "	390 Pseudo-physics
	200 for Periodicals with the same order as 100.	
400 Physical geography in general	500 Biology	600 Botany in general
410 Meteorology (Physics of the air)	510 Evolution	610 Botanical societies
420 Oceanography (Physics of the water)	520 Protoplasm and cytology	620 " periodicals
430 Xerology ² (Physics of the solid ground)	530 Biodynamics	630 Physics and mathematics of botany
440 Geology	540 Embryology and metamorphosis	640 Geographical distribution: Floras
450 Lithology	550 Physiology	650 Systematic botany: Classification.
460 Mineralogy	560 Anatomy and histology	660 Physiology of plants
470 Chrystallography	570 General palæontology	670 Fossil plants
480 Cartography	580 Teleology	680 Agriculture, horticulture
490 Descriptive geography and travel.	590 [Psychics]	690 Botany in literature; nomenclature
700 Zoölogy in general	800 Anthropology	900 General literature
710 Zoölogical societies	810 Religions	910 Theology
720 " periodicals	820 Psychology	920 Philosophy
730 Animal mechanics	830 Human arts	930 Useful arts
740 Geographical distribution: Faunas	840 Ethnology	940 History
750 Animal physiology, etc.	850 Biology of man	950 Pseudo-science
760 Systematic zoölogy: Classification	860 Languages	960 Philology
770 Fossil animals	870 Prehistoric archæology	970 Fine arts; archæology of art
780 Applied zoölogy	880 Sociology (Ethnic)	980 Sociology (Philosophical)
790 Zoölogy in literature; nomenclature	890 Environment	990 Biography

¹ Of course there are no societies in polar lands; the geographical sequence is the only occasion for introducing them. (See beyond.)

² A term introduced by Mr. Bliss, of the Redwood Library, I believe.

6. Botany.

7. Zoölogy, excluding man.

8. Anthropology.

9. General literature, pseudo-science, miscellaneous.

I have adopted here the principle of numerical notation introduced by Mr. Dewey, because it seems to me the most simple, reasonable, and easily applied. The use of this is another reason for the introduction of the society and periodical literature into the first rank, since probably *half the library thereby gains one figure in the notation*. Convenience is the prime rule by which a classification of books should be regulated, and it should never be left out of mind that we aim at the classification of the literature of science, not of science itself.

The following scheme is suggested in further development of the same idea:

I am well aware that this scheme is open to objection both in general and in its details. As to the latter, it should be understood that it is tentative only and offered merely as a suggestion. Its weakness and inconsistency at various points are seen, but it has been under special consideration for more than a year and has received repeated and essential modifications. It is possible that too much pains has been taken to embody in it the very clever mnemonic devices which are one of the strong points of the Dewey system, and that a scheme could be developed regardless of these devices, which would better approve itself to the scientific mind; but this I think would only be the case where the distinction between a classification of books and a classification of subjects was overlooked.

The mnemonic aids here employed and intended especially to be carried into the minuter details are developed on two lines; one of these is geographical and is based upon the order followed under 100 and 200. It opens with the division of the most general import, and then passes to the polar regions, embracing as they do widely separated geographical areas having a common character; it is logical to follow this division with the oceans as a whole, which and which only are contiguous to both poles; the insular division naturally follows the oceanic, and reaching now the main bodies of land we commence with the great insular continent, and then follow the larger continental divisions, in such a sequence that each is followed by the one (not already taken up) in closest geographical relation with it, ending with our own country. Wherever geographical subdivisions are required throughout the scheme, this order is suggested as one easy to carry in mind or to recall.

The other mnemonic aid is topical. We have endeavored to assign the most frequently recurring subdivisions to those numbers which most readily suggest themselves in connection with the earliest division given. This first division endeavors also to follow the most natural order in combination with two principles; first the introduction at once of the form element, as insisted upon above; and second, opening the series with the most general, as in the Dewey system, from which we have tried to borrow the best points; without which, indeed, none of these suggestions would ever have arisen.

Beginning then with the most general, we proceed to the scarcely less general, the societies and periodicals, and to dispose at once of the injected element of "form;" thereafter, succes-

sively to the inorganic, general organic, botanical, zoological, and anthropological sciences, ending with the miscellaneous division, to embrace all the literature outside, or on the border-land, of science. From this, as said above, the mnemonic scheme has been developed, the number 0 being everywhere general, and 9 usually miscellaneous or extraneous or literary; while the others are attached to those topical subdivisions which are the most nearly related. Thus 1 and 2 are devoted largely to form in all the subdivisions, 1 to societies, and 2 to periodicals; but where not needed in that way, 1 has ordinarily been employed for philosophy. 3 looks out for the physical and mechanical subdivisions as far as possible. 4 deals with the geographical element so frequently needed, borrowing from 400, which deals with geography in the largest sense; 5 with biological and physiological divisions wherever they need to be introduced. 6 and 7, being rarely needed for botanical and zoological divisions are employed respectively for the much-needed "systems" and "fossils;" while 8, primarily relating to man, has been used with special reference to the human arts and the application of sciences, as will be seen in the first subdivision of nearly all the main heads, excepting such as follow a geographical order.

Farther subdivisions of this scheme will readily suggest themselves¹ or may be worked out on slightly different lines by different parties; provided sufficient publicity to the exact scheme is given in each place, it matters little.

If any one, dissatisfied with the actual arrangements of subjects given here, will attempt to improve it and retain at the same time the general mnemonic principles mentioned, so as to produce something more simple, more natural, and more easily remembered, so also that one can have less doubt how to place a book on a given very restricted topic, I should be very glad to see it. Not that I doubt the possibility; on the contrary I am sure that it can be done; but if the experimenter does not find a good many obstructions in his way, and come to admire more and more the ingenuity of Mr. Dewey, I shall be strangely mistaken.

This naturally suggests the question: Why, then, meddle with Mr. Dewey's system? This is the "general objection" to which I acknowledged above that the present scheme was open. It is on this point rather than any other that I expect to

¹ A work on the fossil floras of the Arctic regions, for example, would necessarily fall under 671; or one on the North American Indians under 849.

find a tenacious and, if he thinks it worth his while, an outspoken opponent in Mr. Dewey. But, paradoxical as it may sound, the very excellence of his plan is one objection to it. Mr. Dewey multiplies coöperative advantages to those who use his system to such an extent, that if he lives long enough he will make it so much to the advantage of newly forming or growing libraries to use it, that none will be independent enough to modify it. And why should they wish to modify it? Simply because, less than fifty years ago, the present scheme could not have been formed. There was not knowledge enough in the world. There could not now be found, in any scheme

then formed, place for a long range of subjects which appear in his actual classification. This is especially true in science, and who shall say that history will not repeat itself in the next fifty years? Let us rather work out the problem of the decimo-mnemonic system on different lines, each library or group of libraries for itself, according to the special needs of the same. Then new Deweys will arise and ply their ingenious arts, and in the millennium the fittest will survive. At present there is danger that the fittest will be handicapped. To give the fittest, when it comes, an earlier chance of survival is one purpose of this paper.

THE CHILDREN'S LIBRARY IN NEW YORK, AND ITS CONSTITUTION.

We printed in our last issue [p. 185] a paper by Miss E. S. Hanaway, the founder of the Children's Library, which was read by her during the winter term of the Library School, in Hamilton Hall, Columbia College. The business meetings of the Children's Library have been regularly held at the Columbia Library in reading-room No. 4, and at one of them it was specially urged that the growing interest in Miss Hanaway's plan should be made use of to broaden the work; that a new Constitution and plan of campaign should be made, and that the Children's Library Association should be regularly incorporated and put in position to receive gifts and bequests. In accordance with this suggestion a special committee was appointed, which held a series of meetings in Mr. Dewey's office to formulate the Constitution, which has now been adopted, and appears *verbatim* below.

The first Children's Library opened was on West 36th St., but the rooms have already grown too small, and after they had been visited by the Library School, it was decided to remove the six hundred volumes already furnished for the work to Columbia College, until more suitable rooms can be found. Negotiations for better quarters are under active consideration, and several generous offers have already been received which will receive prompt attention in the fall.

Prominent trustees of the N. Y. Free Circulating Library are greatly interested in the growing work and hope to provide in each of their new buildings a suitable room for the Children's Library of that section of the city.

The Children's Library Association has no desire to monopolize the good work, and as soon as others are found to undertake the work and remove the age qualification, or provide special

rooms for children, the trustees will move on to another of the hundreds of centres where great work is waiting to be done. Several members of the class who are taking the two years' course in the Library School have volunteered their active assistance to the trustees.

The work is no longer an experiment, but plans need still to be devised to interest the better classes of other cities and towns, and make them see the far-reaching benefit of the work that has now a definite plan and unlimited field of usefulness. We hope from time to time to print encouraging reports of progress in this *Journal*. All questions from Librarians wishing to start a children's branch will also be printed in our columns.

CONSTITUTION.

1. *Name.*

This organization shall be known as the Children's Library Association.

2. *Object.*

Its object shall be to create and foster among children, too young to be admitted to the public libraries, a taste for wholesome reading. To this end it will secure the delivery of addresses, the publication of articles, the circulation of printed matter, the coöperation of schools, teachers, and parents, and chiefly, so far as its means will allow, it will supply the children, for use both at home and in free libraries and reading-rooms, with the books and serials best adapted to profit them and to prepare them for the wisest use of the public libraries.

3. *Members.*

Any person interested in the work of the Association shall become a member on payment to the Treasurer of the required fee, after unanimous vote of the Executive committee, to whom all propositions for membership shall be referred. The annual fee, payable each January, shall be,

for members, \$1; for associates, \$5; for subscribers, \$10; for fellows, \$20. By one payment of ten times the annual dues any member, associate, subscriber, or fellow may become a life member, associate, subscriber, or fellow, permanently entitled to all the rights and privileges without liability to further assessment or dues.

4. Officers.

1. The Association shall elect by ballot at each annual meeting five trustees to serve for the term of three years. This board of 15 trustees shall have entire management of the affairs of the Association with power to fill vacancies in their own number for unexpired terms.

2. The trustees shall, at the January meeting of each year, elect for the Association a President, Vice-Presidents, a Chairman of the trustees, a Secretary, a Treasurer, a Council, and Executive, Ways and Means, Finance, Library, and Reading committees of not less than three each, and any other needed officers or committees. All officers shall serve till their successors are duly elected. One person may fill more than one office, but only members shall be eligible to any office.

3. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Association, and in his absence a Vice-President shall take his place.

4. The Chairman of the trustees shall preside at all meetings and be the executive officer of the trustees in all matters not otherwise provided for.

5. The Secretary shall keep a faithful record of all business transacted by the Association or trustees, with a record of the trustees present at each meeting; shall give proper notice of any elections, appointments, meetings, or other business; and shall have charge of the books, papers, and correspondence.

6. The Treasurer shall receive promptly all money belonging to the Association and deposit the same to its credit in such bank as the trustees shall select; shall keep a full and accurate record of all receipts and disbursements, with date, purpose, and amount; shall pay no money without written order of the Finance committee; shall report the condition of the treasury whenever asked by the trustees or any committee; and at the annual meeting shall submit a full report, audited by the Finance committee.

7. The Council shall be chosen from members whose advice and opinions will be specially valuable on questions connected with the work of the Association, and who may be consulted by the trustees or committees.

8. The five standing committees shall have power to act on all matters intrusted to them, provided the action is unanimous; but a minority may require any matter to be reported to the trustees before final action. The acting chairman shall represent each committee, and certify to any action, communication, or expenditure by that committee. Each committee shall be subject to the control of the trustees, and shall report in writing to each regular meeting of the trustees, and also in summary to the annual meeting of the Association.

9. The Executive committee shall act on all propositions for membership and have charge of

matters not assigned to the other committees, with power to act for trustees in the intervals between their meetings on matters on which the committee are unanimously agreed.

10. The Ways and Means committee shall undertake to increase the paying membership, solicit subscriptions and gifts, and in all proper ways to secure needed funds for carrying out the objects of the Association.

11. The Finance committee shall receive estimates and requisitions and apportion the funds of the Association to its various needs; audit the Treasurer's annual report; audit all bills before payment by the Treasurer; and shall make such rules as seem necessary to secure the greatest good from the available funds; and no officer, committee, or member shall contract any debt or obligation against the Association in excess of the sum authorized by the Finance committee.

12. The Library committee shall have immediate control of any libraries or reading-rooms managed by the Association, the buying, binding, cataloging, and care of all books and serials, the selection, payment, and control of librarians and assistants, and any other matters directly connected with the libraries or reading-rooms.

13. The Reading committee shall be composed of accredited representatives of the Protestant, Roman Catholic, and Hebrew faiths. It shall have the responsibility for the character of the reading furnished the children; and to secure non-sectarianism no book or serial disapproved by any member of this Reading committee shall be supplied by this Association to its readers.

5. Meetings.

1. The annual meeting of the Association shall be held on the last Monday of October.

2. Regular meetings of the trustees shall be held on the first Mondays of December, March, and June.

3. Special meetings of the Association shall be called on written request of ten members; and of the Board on request of five trustees, provided that one week's previous notice be duly given.

4. The Executive committee shall fix the time and place of all meetings, and may itself call special meetings of either Association or trustees.

5. At a meetings of the Association 20 members, and at meetings of the Board eight trustees, shall constitute a quorum. At meetings of the Board any member of the Association shall be entitled to be present, but not to vote.

6. Amendments.

This Constitution may be amended by three-fourths vote at two successive meetings of the Board, provided that each absent trustee shall be notified of the proposed amendment at least one week before its final adoption.

THE WORKING OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

From the St. James's Gazette.

THE intention of the promoters of the Public Libraries Act of 1855 was undoubtedly to put the best books in the English language within the reach of the general body of the people. The opponents of the Act deny that this result has

been accomplished. They say that the "free" library is chiefly used by mere idlers, by young ladies impatient for the last new novel, or by persons to whom the great public libraries are easily accessible. To this it may fairly be said that, as all classes contribute to the support of the "free library," all classes are entitled to make use of it. Nevertheless it would be disappointing to find that the free library movement has failed to reach and benefit the class most in need of intellectual recreation and improvement. No one desires the working class alone to use the public library, or to deny to any one the reading even of the lightest forms of literature. But it would be as well to know how far the workingman avails himself of the public library and what is the class of book he mostly reads. After we have settled these points, it will be interesting to go into the questions of management and expense which have lately been raised in our pages.

We have before us the last annual reports of twelve representative free libraries—Aston, Birmingham, Darlington, Ealing, Leeds, Liverpool, Middlesbrough, Newcastle, Wandsworth, West Bromwich, Wigan, and Wolverhampton. The average of the results attained in these twelve places will be accepted as fairly representing the capabilities of the movement. The reports are all of them for twelve months, but they are not all for the same twelve months. Therefore, it is not possible to carry the analysis of the totals into minute details. During the year which the report in each case covers, these twelve libraries issued the following number of books (lending and reference departments):

	Books.	Per head of population.		Books.	Per head of population.
Aston.....	87,867	0.44	Newcastle...	238,667	1.50
Birmingham..	863,027	1.70	Wandsworth..	73,214	2.70
Darlington...	113,580	3.20	W. Bromw'h	49,868	0.80
Ealing.....	92,590	5.80	Wigan.....	66,941	0.46
Leeds.....	753,610	2.40	Wolverh'p't'n	52,932	0.26
Liverpool.....	1,406,975	3.60			
Middlesbro'...	104,708	1.50			
				3,927,979	1.50

This table shows that the whole population for which these twelve libraries are available made use of them to the extent of a book and a half per head during the year—not a very large average. The range of the percentages is considerable. At Wolverhampton about a quarter of a book per year suffices for each inhabitant; whereas at Ealing each inhabitant borrows more than $5\frac{1}{2}$ books per year. The difference between such places as Ealing, Darlington, Leeds, Liverpool, and Wandsworth, and such essentially working-class towns as Aston, West Bromwich, Wigan, and Wolverhampton, is remarkable.

Now we go a step further, and inquire who were the readers of these 3,927,000 books. Upon this head the information is not complete. We give it, however, as far as possible, dividing the readers into Classes I., II., and III. The first class embraces independent or professional people; the second, tradespeople, clerks, assistants, and students; and the third, mechanics, laborers, and domestic servants. The figures after the name of the library give the number of readers whose occupations are stated:

	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.
Ealing (2161).....	539	1,904	418
Leeds (21,211).....	3,348	9,451	8,412
Middlesbrough (1003).....	94	501	408
Newcastle (13,588).....	2,534	7,369	3,685
Wandsworth (2441).....	435	1,472	534
West Bromwich (408).....	104	112	202
Wigan (12,056).....	3,239	3,355	5,462
Wolverhampton (5556).....	872	1,738	2,946
	11,165	25,202	22,067

Thus it appears that out of 58,434 readers about a fifth belong to the independent and professional classes, five-twelfths to the shopkeeping, shop-assistant, and clerk classes, and a somewhat less proportion to the class of mechanics and domestic servants. The proportions greatly vary in different places; but the above totals may be regarded as fairly approximate to the truth.

And what are the books these readers most delight in? This is comparatively easy to ascertain. Without going too deeply into the subject, let us divide the books into "solid" and "light" reading: it being understood that the former class includes theology, biography, history, law, politics, economics, arts and sciences, et cetera; while by "light" reading we indicate the drama, poetry, fiction, juvenile books, magazines, etc. The figures given mean the number of volumes, and we have taken only the lending department:

	Solid.	Light.	Total.	Per ct. Solid.	Per ct. Light.
Aston.....	3,952	69,416	73,368	5.38	94.62
Birmingham (Central)....	45,078	207,392	252,470	18.00	82.00
Darlington.....	36,493	75,847	112,340	32.57	67.43
Ealing.....	9,341	83,249	92,590	10.88	89.12
Leeds.....	93,010	572,578	665,588	13.90	86.10
Liverpool.....	68,084	323,405	391,489	17.40	82.60
Middlesb'gh.....	19,373	62,594	81,917	23.60	76.40
Newcastle.....	40,059	194,067	234,126	17.15	82.85
Wandsworth.....	9,836	57,393	67,229	14.63	85.37
W. Bromwich.....	7,131	42,737	49,868	14.30	85.70
Wigan.....	10,614	46,271	56,885	19.00	81.00
Wolverh'm'p'n	5,738	40,445	46,183	12.43	87.57

That shows an average of 16.6 per cent. of solid reading, and 83.4 per cent. of light reading. The variations are again remarkable. For example, contrast Aston with Darlington.

We have now got the following interesting results: These twelve libraries supplied in a year one book and a half to each person in the area they cover, and of that amount of reading less than a sixth was of the "solid" class. Moreover, the reading was done: 17 per cent. by the independent and professional classes; 44 per cent. by shopkeepers, clerks, etc.; and 39 per cent. by mechanics and laborers.

The cost at which these results were achieved is the next consideration. It is given in only eight of the reports. We take merely the amounts received from the rates, as it would not be fair to include such items as donations, fines, etc. These amounts were as follows: Aston, £554, Birmingham, £9449, Darlington, £648, Ealing, £468, Leeds, £5600, Middlesbrough, £344, Wandsworth, £800, and West Bromwich, £616; total, £19,029. These eight libraries issued 2,044,234 volumes; so that the cost amounted to $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. per volume. The usual charge at the

ordinary lending libraries kept by small stationers is 1*d.* per volume. It appears, therefore, (1) that the free libraries only supply the population that supports them with a mere fractional amount of reading; (2) that the people who make use of them mainly belong to classes above that which it was hoped the free library would reach; (3) that the vast majority of the books supplied are of the "light" description; and (4) that the cost is more than twice as much per volume as is charged by the ordinary lending libraries. These facts are undoubtedly adverse to the movement; as our sympathies, we must add, are not.

A NEW LIBRARY LAW FOR NEW YORK.

AN ACT to encourage the growth of free libraries and free circulating libraries in the villages and smaller cities of the State.

PASSED May 13, 1887, three-fifths being present.

The People of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Any library association duly incorporated under the laws of this State, and located in any village or city of the State, having a population of not exceeding thirty thousand, which owns real estate of the value of at least four thousand dollars, or pays rent of at least three hundred dollars per annum in said village or city, and also owns at least five thousand volumes and maintains the same as a free public library, or a free library for the free circulation of books among the inhabitants of said village or city, and which shall have actually circulated, in the twelve months next preceding the date of the application herein authorized, at least fifteen thousand volumes, is hereby authorized to apply to the board of trustees, common council, or other proper authority, for the appropriation of a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars.

§ 2. Any such library association which shall have circulated, in addition to the fifteen thousand volumes above specified, more than fifteen thousand volumes is hereby authorized to apply to the board of trustees, common council, or proper authority, for a further appropriation of one thousand dollars for each fifteen thousand volumes so circulated in the twelve months next preceding the date of such application, over and above the fifteen thousand volumes above referred to.

§ 3. The term "circulation," as used in this act, is hereby defined to mean the aggregate number of volumes actually withdrawn from the library or libraries from any said library association, by the people of said village or city, for use in their own homes or places of business.

§ 4. The board of trustees of villages, the common council of cities of this State, or other proper authorities of the same, are hereby authorized and empowered to make proper provision for the payments of the appropriation as herein provided for, and also to raise by tax, in the manner now provided by law, the amount of the appropriation herein provided for, in addition to the sum which they are now authorized to raise.

§ 5. This act shall take effect immediately.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
Office of the Secretary of State, } ss.:

I have compared the preceding with the original law

on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original law.

FREDERICK COOK, *Secretary of State.*

The above act is based upon Chap. 666 of the Laws of 1886 (see LIB. JNL., 11: 78, 79), which provides aid to the large libraries of our great cities.

Believing that the valuable educational power of the libraries in the villages and smaller cities is crippled and often overthrown on account of lack of financial support, I became convinced of the necessity of procuring for them the much-needed assistance and encouragement by legal enactment. Accordingly, after consultation with prominent citizens of this place and some library officials of Albany and New York, the bill was drafted April 2, and being signed by the Governor on May 13, is now a law of the State.

In this connection it becomes a pleasure to acknowledge the valuable aid and interest manifested by the Hon. Edward Wemple, Senator, and Hon. A. W. Berry, Member of Assembly, who introduced the bill and secured its passage in their respective houses of legislature. A. L. PECK.

LIBRARY CRANKS.

SAID an attendant of the Boston Public Library to a *Herald* reporter: "From morning until night, no matter at what time you may call, you can always find from one to a dozen eccentrics in these reading-rooms. Whenever a man loses the balance of his reason, he turns his attention to literature. A few years ago a man, then well known in Boston, lost nearly all of a once large fortune. In a short time his mind became affected. Up to the time of his losing his mind he had been anything but a literary character; in fact, while sane, he rarely read a book, but as soon as his intellect became unhinged, off he trudged to the library. He came here steadily every day for three years. He was always the first to arrive in the morning. You could generally see him standing outside, waiting for the janitor to open the door—and he was invariably the last person to leave at night, and during all this time, he was never known to ask for or to read but one book—the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. Every morning at 9, up walked our crank to the office desk, got down his encyclopædia, and then, with a proud, knowing expression, he would march over to the farthest corner of the room, where he would steadily sit, without once moving his chair, or even changing his position, until 6 o'clock at night, when, after we had rung the 'leaving bell' at least three times and every one but himself had left the room, he would slowly and regretfully creep up to the desk. There, with a sigh of intense grief, he would deposit his encyclopædia, and then walk out of the room looking like a man who had parted forever from his best friend.

"Another, we used to call 'the coffee and cake crank.' He was a man of medium age, and he had a mania for reading books about children,

tho' he was himself a childless man, and had never, I believe, been married. Still, he would come here every day. He was always one of the very first to arrive, and he was never known to read anything that did not tell something about bringing up children. We called him 'coffee and cake crank,' because regularly, as the clock struck each hour, he would walk up to the desk and ask one of the attendants to keep his book for him while he went out and got some coffee and cakes. I assure you he did this every hour. He came to the library at 9, and at 10, 11, and at each succeeding hour until 6, when our library closes, he would go out and get his coffee and cakes. I have often thought what a marvellous digestion the man must have had. If all the books he had read about bringing up children did not teach him that it was wrong to eat coffee and cakes every hour of the day, there is very little to be learned from books.

'Beside these two cranks, we had another, one who was almost as bad, and whom we used to call 'Heavenly Arcana.' He was a regular visitor to the library every day for five years, and so far as we know, during all of that time he never read anything but Swedenborg's 'Heavenly Arcana.' He used the book so incessantly that he finally wore the binding off, and, as we always do in such cases, we sent the book around to have a new binding put on. As well as I now recollect, our crank had turned his 'Heavenly Arcana' in on a Saturday night, and when he came around Monday morning and found that we had sent the book to the binders to be repaired, he was furious. He threatened to report us to the Mayor, and he came really very near having a fight with the librarian. But, fortunately, the binders, appreciating probably whom they had to work for, were very expeditious, and on Tuesday morning our friend was enabled to once more enjoy his 'Heavenly Arcana.'

"As a rule, we have very little trouble with our readers. In my experience, and I have been here a great many years now, I have never seen a fight in the library, and very rarely have I seen a disturbance of any description whatever. This, I think, is very remarkable, when you consider that we literally open our doors to the streets and let every man, woman, and child who is not positively dirty or ragged enjoy the privileges of this great library. Mr. Matthew Arnold was greatly struck by this democratic government of our reading-room when he was in Boston. He came in here one day and saw a little barefooted news-boy sitting in one of the best chairs in the reading-room, enjoying himself apparently for dear life. The great essayist was completely astounded. 'Do you let barefooted boys in this reading-room?' he asked. 'You would never see such a sight as that in Europe. I do not believe there is a reading-room in all Europe in which that boy, dressed as he is, would enter.' Then Mr. Arnold went over to the boy, engaged him in conversation, and found that he was reading the 'Life of Washington,' and that he was a young gentleman of decidedly anti-British tendencies, and, for his age, remarkably well informed. Mr. Arnold remained talking with the youngster for some time, and, as he came back to our desk, the

great Englishman said: 'I do not think I have been so impressed with anything else that I have seen since arriving in this country as I am now with meeting that barefooted boy in this reading-room. What a tribute to democratic institutions it is to say that, instead of sending that boy out to wander alone in the streets, they permit him to come in here and excite his youthful imagination by reading such a book as the "Life of Washington!" The reading of that one book may change the whole course of that boy's life, and may be the means of making him a useful, honorable, worthy citizen of this great country. It is, I tell you, a sight that impresses a European not accustomed to your democratic ways.'

RESTORING IMPERFECT BOOKS.

Observer, in Philadelphia Call.

IN the great European cities, as well as in our own large cities, there are ingenious experts who live by restoring imperfect or dilapidated volumes. They purchase such as, in their bad condition, might appear to you and me as mere waste paper. Out of these ruins they take, when they can find them, whole pages to supply those which are absent in volumes given them to repair. Sometimes the corner of a page that has been torn away is taken from the fragmental book, and so ingeniously and skilfully pasted on, in order to supply the missing letter-press, that it takes keen observation to detect that the page has been repaired.

In many cases whole pages are inserted to complete an imperfect volume, and this is done by inimitable penmanship; the restorer, who is indeed an artist in his way, picks out of the accumulated odds and ends which constitute his stock in trade a sheet or sheets of paper closely resembling the page of the book to be repaired, in size, color, and texture. When he has matched the pages to his satisfaction, he places before him a volume containing the printed page or pages that are wanting in the imperfect volume. Then, with infinite labor of hand and pen, he makes a copy of the pages—a copy so exact that when put into its place in the book, few could discover, unless previously advised, that it was not actual typography.

SOME OF THE BEST ENGLISH NOVELS.

The Pall Mall Gazette at last announces the result of its competition in regard to the best novels. "We did not," it says, "expressly limit the competition to English novels, but our readers have been patriotic, and hardly a single foreign book appears in the lists. The result may be taken, therefore, as embodying the current opinion of the day on English novels and novelists: 1. The best historical novel, Scott, 'Ivanhoe.' 2. The best humorous novel, Dickens, 'Pickwick.' 3. The most imaginative romance, Rider Haggard, 'She.' 4. The best 'novel with a purpose,' Charles Reade, 'Never too late to mend.' 5. The best tale of seafaring life, Marryat, 'Midshipman Easy.' 6. The best tale of country life, George Eliot, 'Adam Bede.' 7. The best sensational novel, Wilkie Collins, 'Woman

in white." 8. The best tale for boys, Defoe, 'Robinson Crusoe.' 9. The best Irish novel, Lever, 'Charles O'Malley.' 10. The best Scotch novel, Scott, 'The Heart of Midlothian.' 11. The best novel of all, Thackeray, 'Vanity Fair.'"

Library Economy and History.

GLORIA, Prof. Andrea. Defesa e desiderio a proposito degli ordinamenti delle pub. biblioteche e del civico museo di Padova. Padova, 1887. 23 p. 8°.

PEORIA Public Library; [a view, with an account of it by F. J. Soldan, libn.]. (Pages 49-59 of RUGG, A. H. Peoria, its business, etc., Peoria, 1887, 96 + [1] p. O.)

PLAINFIELD (N. J.) P. L. Laws, rules, and regulations. N. Y., [1887]. 18 p. T.

The law of New Jersey, of 1879, amended in 1886 (ch. 50), allows cities to establish libraries and levy a tax of not more than $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mill. After the library has existed three years or more and the title to property of at least \$30,000 shall have become vested in the board of directors they "shall in or before April of each year determine the amount, not exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$ mill on the dollar on all the taxable property in the city, which will be required in each year for the maintenance of such library," and it shall be collected for the "library fund."

WANTED a free library; it must be large, accessible and for all the people. (In N. Y. *Herald*, May 29.)

After a review of 14 city libraries concludes that "New York is not lacking either in the quantity or quality of her books; but at the same time it would be idle to attempt to deny a fact which becomes more patent each year, that she sorely needs to consolidate her treasures and establish a great free public library, which will supply the needs of her citizens and reflect credit upon the city. A library to be really successful and popular in the best sense of the word must be public property. It should harmonize not only with the wants and tastes, but with the convenience of the people. To be popular it must provide not only for reading, but for lending, and it must be large. Why should New York not have a library to rival that of Paris or the British Museum? Its catalogues should not only have the latest improvements, but, like its management, should be ready to embrace those of the future. This is not the case with our present libraries, which are hampered with old-fashioned customs and restrictions. It is impossible to overestimate the worth of a great library to a city. It not only confers present credit and honorable pride in its possession, but by its deep and far-reaching influence it is a very ark of safety and a light of promise for the future."

ZOLLER, Edmund. Die Königliche Handbibliothek in Stuttgart. Stuttg., 1886. 16 p. O.

REPORTS.

Bloomington (Ill.) L. Assoc. Added 482; total 10,143; issued 12,124. "We have a perennial cause for thankfulness in the fact that our efficient librarian is still serving us. Twenty years of self-sacrificing devotion have proved her peculiar fitness for the duties of her office." A new building costing over \$10,000 will be finished during 1887.

Brooklyn Library. Circulation for year ending March, 1887, 112,152; average no. of books taken by each member 33 $\frac{1}{4}$; books in reference library consulted 75,000 times; between 90,000 and 100,000 visitors to reading-room; Sunday average 100; no. of vols. in library 93,659; total membership 3358; income for year \$19,879.02; expenses \$23,064.92; half of the deficiency was due to the cost of the new card catalog. 11,548 readers visited the Eastern District branch; circulation of books there 7708. Two of the nine deliveries have now been discontinued, and a weekly delivery has been established at post-office in Bay Ridge.

Buffalo Library. (51st rpt., libn's 10th rpt.) Added 3522; total 55,823 v., 4286 pm.; issued 59,943.

"No library in all the world is more safely and enduringly placed. So far as human foresight may discover, our books are stored for more centuries than one. If a calamity befalls them, it will need to be of some strange and surprising sort. If they multiply beyond their bounds, it will be by some prodigious, unlooked-for increase.

"At the close of its first year, in 1837, our library had 2700 books. In 1847 it had 4000 (approximately); in 1857 it had 8300, by actual count; in 1867 about 14,000; in 1877 about 30,000; in 1887 it has above 56,000 volumes. The seclusion of our books is less complete than in most public libraries, since we still have about 1000 volumes of the commoner books of reference, such as cyclopædias, dictionaries, statistical annuals, and the like, open to the hand of every person who wishes to consult them. But formerly we exposed our novels and our 'new books' in the same way, whereas they are now placed, like the other books of the library, where none but attendants can go to them. This takes away a privilege that is dear to every book-lover, and some have resented it as though it were a wrong wantonly done to them. But no person who has knowledge of the work of a public library, and of the conditions under which it is carried on, can doubt the necessity of barring public access to books when the public using them has grown large in numbers. The losses sustained are really the smallest of the reasons that make it necessary. If we put aside that consideration altogether, and say that the library can afford to lose what it has been losing, there remains the more serious fact that all definite knowledge and command of our books has to be given up when they are thrown open to general handling. We are no longer able to know with the least certainty whether they are in the library, at any time, or out; whether they are lent, or lost, or misplaced. This necessary

knowledge can be had in no other way than by designating one certain place for every book and having it always in that place when it is in the library. A book misplaced on the shelves is lost for the time being. Unless found accidentally, it will remain lost until the next time that the shelves are systematically examined, book by book, which is too great a labor to be frequently done. Meantime, those who wish for the book are deprived of it.

"That books cannot be kept in their places if many people have access to the shelves must be obvious enough to any person who considers the matter.

"The difficulties are complicated when we endeavor to keep 'new books' for some certain time in a public case, away from the several places to which they belong by their classification, and for which they are marked in our catalogues. The books so treated are a shifting class, and they are the books most in use. The 'new-book' shelves in our old library-rooms would hold about 300 volumes. To keep them filled, we needed to retain from 1500 to 2000 volumes constantly in the unsettled category of 'new books.' With how much trouble it was done, with how much perpetual uncertainty about the whereabouts of these books, and with how frequent disappointments to readers who called for them, is not easily understood by those not in the work. I knew it to be a difficult thing to do when I introduced the open cases for 'new books' seven years ago, but I did not half comprehend the difficulties then. I had borrowed the suggestion from the Boston Athenæum, which is a library owned and used by a comparatively small number of people, and which is really of a semi-private character. I know of no other large library in which any attempt is made to give the like privilege to readers. So long as we remained in our old quarters we adhered stoutly to our undertaking. It would have been more than folly to bring it with us into the arrangements of this place, because we have faithfully proved by experience that it is impracticable.

"As one further strong reason for the seclusion of our books, I may add that we are now able, as we were not before, to reserve a book for any reader who applies for it while it is in the hands of another, and to give several applicants their turn in obtaining a work which happens to be in lively demand. To do this, it is necessary that the book shall have one certain place, and invariably go to that place when it is returned to the library. It could not, of course, be done heretofore in the case of our new books, for which the call is most active, nor with our novels. The extent to which the privilege of reserve is now used shows plainly enough that it is highly valued.

"*Sunday opening.* With the reopening of the library in its new building, at the beginning of the year, we introduced the very important experiment of opening our reading-rooms on Sunday afternoons from one o'clock until six. The results have more than vindicated the wisdom of those who advocated this measure, and have removed, I think, whatever slight hesitations about it there may have been in some conservative

minds. Our reading-rooms have been filled every Sunday afternoon with a throng of silent, well-behaved readers, mostly young men whose faces are not familiar to us on week-days. The Sunday attendance has been so large, in fact, that we have found it necessary to provide an increased number of chairs. Besides the readers there are hundreds of other Sunday visitors who stroll quietly through the public rooms of the library, examining the objects of interest shown, especially the rare collection of autograph manuscripts which we owe to Mr. Gluck. They are always orderly, always low-voiced in their talk, and no church in the city has a congregation more respectful to the place. That the library, as an institution, gains great influence for good from this Sunday opening seems quite beyond doubt."

From the President's report: "For some time past our library has been free for all purposes of consultation or reading within its own rooms. In the judgment of many among us, the time has now come when the same freedom should be extended, if possible, to the circulation of more or less of its books among the people of the city for reading in their homes. Free libraries are the natural auxiliaries of free schools. In this country, east and west of us, and in England, they are so common already that the community which has none seems to be falling behind its age. In most instances the free library is a municipal institution, established and maintained altogether at public expense. In some cases the library exists more independently of the municipal government, but receives some appropriation from public funds, and is, therefore, made free. This latter relationship to the city is one in which I see no reasonable objection to the placing of the Buffalo Library. It is a matter of course that we must jealously preserve its independent existence and its independent administration. In order to do so, we must carefully avoid destroying the value of membership in the corporate association which owns and controls it. A member must continue to possess privileges which will make his proprietary connection with the library desirable, and which will be fully worth the fee that it costs. This seems to be practicable, as has been suggested, by the reserving of certain important and legitimate advantages to members, which will take nothing from the worth of the free use of the library conceded to other people. For example, I am told that the universal rule of free libraries is that no borrower shall have more than one volume at a time, whereas our members have always enjoyed the privilege of drawing two volumes, besides having the right to extra books at any time on payment of a slight rate for them. If, therefore, we shall lend to the general public according to the rule of free libraries, while continuing to our own members their larger privilege, we should preserve a just distinction that is well worth the small cost of membership. Again, since the object aimed at in making the public library free is strictly educational—since the purpose is not to amuse people, nor to entertain them, but to instruct them and refine them—the reasons which urge it do not seem to require that the whole great mass of romance literature, which has little or no value except as a means of entertainment, should

be embraced among the books opened to free circulation. A certain limited number of the recognized standard works of fiction may easily be agreed upon for the free list, while the common stream of novels issuing from the press is reserved from it. Those readers who desire to be supplied with the current fiction of the day would still be required to join the library in membership in order to obtain it. By legitimate discriminations such as these, I have no doubt we should keep a substantial membership to maintain the corporate existence of the library association, while the city would secure, at small cost, the full benefit of a free public library. At all events, the experiment might safely enough be made for a single year, if the city is disposed to enter into such an arrangement with us for the purpose. It should be, I think, a matter of simple contract with the municipal government—the library, on its part, agreeing to lend certain classes of its books, in a stipulated way, without charge, to any reputable resident of Buffalo, either known or duly vouched for, and the city, on the other hand, agreeing to pay some certain sum per year, to cover the increased expense of such a free circulation of books, and to make good the loss of membership dues which the library would sustain.

"By a general law enacted last winter, any city in this State is authorized to appropriate \$5000 per annum towards the support, as a free library, of any library which had circulated 75,000 volumes of books in the preceding year. If, under this law, the city of Buffalo should appropriate to us \$5000, additional to the \$4000 which is appropriated annually to the Grosvenor Library, the total, \$9000, so devoted to the maintenance of free public libraries, would be a small sum compared with the appropriation of other cities to the same purpose. The superintendent of the library has prepared the following statement of the actual appropriations from civic treasuries for various free public libraries:

Boston Public Library, 1886.....	\$120,000
Chicago Public Library, 1886.....	60,000
Cincinnati Public Library, 1886.....	53,733
Detroit Public Library, 1885.....	25,233
Cleveland Public Library, 1886.....	19,974
San Francisco Public Library, 1883.....	19,991
Milwaukee Public Library, 1884.....	18,717
Toronto Public Library, 1886.....	18,018
Worcester, Mass., Free Public Library, 1885.....	14,888
St. Louis Free Public Library, 1885.....	14,000
Indianapolis Public Library, 1886.....	9,400
Lawrence, Mass., Public Library, 1885.....	7,767
Newton, Mass., Public Library, 1885.....	7,500
Toledo, Ohio, Public Library, 1885.....	7,400
Bridgeport, Conn., Public Library, 1885.....	7,259
Cambridge, Mass., Public Library, 1886.....	6,500
Taunton, Mass., Public Library, 1885.....	5,560
New Bedford, Mass., Public Library, 1886.....	5,000
Fitchburg, Mass., Public Library, 1885.....	4,574

"Only four of the libraries mentioned above, namely, those of Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, and Worcester, are larger than our own. If the city of Buffalo can have such a collection of books as this made free to its citizens by appropriating \$5000 a year to it, there ought to be little hesitation over the proposal."

He also suggests that the Grosvenor Library should be placed in the Buffalo Library's building until it can itself build, which would give one library a fire-proof depository and the other the benefit of the rent.

Cincinnati Law Library Assoc. Receipts for year \$7045; paid for purchase and repair of books \$5351.27; expended for books since the fire, March 29, 1884, \$35,622.69; no. of vols. in library 11,102.

Evansville Free P. L. Added 614; total 7013; issued 19,535 (fict. and juv. 81%).

Glasgow, Mitchell L. Added 8567; total 70,903 (Poets' Corner, 5336); issued 454,073 (fiction less than 10%). The report calls for fire-proof quarters and urges the adoption of the Library Act.

Great Yarmouth (Eng.) Free Library. The managers report unexpected success and popularity; during the first eleven months of the existence of the library 80,596 volumes were issued; total number on hand March 31st, was 4352 volumes. This circulation compares very favorably with the statistics for other towns of a population of 50,000.

Hartford (Ct.) Library Assoc. 1239 vols. added during year ending June 1st; circulation 27,062; percentage of classes: fiction .69, biography .06; history .06; travel .05; arts and sciences .05; poetry and drama .02; theology .01; magazines .04; miscellaneous .02. Semi-annual dues raised to \$3. Subscriptions meet about 60 per cent. of expenses. Property worth over \$40,000.

Holyoke (Mass.) P. L. Assoc. No. of vols. 11,091; added during year 342 at cost of \$813. Circulation 44,655; largest daily circulation 737. Library made free June 23, 1886; since that time 2075 cards have been issued, more than four times as many as year previous; circulation more than doubled. \$2000 received from the city.

Hopedale (Mass.) P. L. (1st rpt.) No. of vols. 349, of pm. 1536.

Lancaster Town L. Added 953; total 18,028; issued 12,439. The customary list showing the comparative use of authors of novels is led by Mrs. M. J. Holmes and closed by Horatio Alger; 46 are given.

Lawson M'Ghee Memorial L., Knoxville, Tenn. (1st rpt.) No. of vols. about 4050; issued in 157 days 4857.

Macomb (Ill.) P. L. Number of books in library May 28, 1887, 2287; year's circulation 15,508.

N. Y. Society L. Added 1137. The property is valued at \$176,159.

Plainfield P. L. "The library was organized in 1881, and had a reading-room in the second story of a down-town building, but its real life began when the 'subscription fund was raised in connection with the Job Male donation.'

"Mr. Male offered a building and grounds (estimated at \$25,000), on condition that \$20,000 should be raised by subscription, one-half to go for books and one-half for pictures. On Dec. 10, 1885, there were less than 300 books on hand. There were well-made-out lists in several departments, which I revised and ordered at once so that by May 31, 1886, I had 1966 (less a vacancy of 8 vols. on the Acc. Book) vols. upon the shelves. Then I began buying leisurely, and by Oct. 1 I had 4202 vols. upon the shelves.

"All the help I had was one girl and three boys from the High School. The girl went right to

covering, one boy to stamping, and the other two to writing—the one cards and the other in the Accession Book from my dictation—i.e., I dictated a card and an Acc. Bk. entry at the same time. In this way we began operations Oct. 8, and have since circulated 9464 vols.

"Mr. Male gave us this last year a superb lot in the rear of the library building, upon which a two-story building can sometime be erected that will hold 300,000 vols. Now we have streets on three sides (one of which is upon a park) and a private house on the fourth. An ideal spot for a library, and in a most beautiful town."—A. W. TYLER.

St. Louis P. L. Added 5256 (of which 658 were for the collection of duplicates issued to members as extra volumes on payment of 5 cts. a week per volume; the cost of these was \$317.38, the receipts \$780.75); total 62,688; issued, home 111,835 (fiction and juv. 77,835), lib. 65,768 (fiction and juv. 43,935), reading-room 78,016, 2405 v. were rebound costing \$1233.45. "This item of expense could be reduced hundreds of dollars by a moderate amount of care on the part of members. Many people are careless about their private property; but few, I believe, give to their own books the shameful treatment that public library books receive. A modicum of care in this regard would add \$300 or \$400 a year to the fund available for the purchase of new books."

417 books are unaccounted for in three years, an average of 139. The greater part are novels and juveniles, costing little and more or less worn. The needs of the library are said to be a fire-proof building and an adequate endowment.

Mr. Crunden says: "The 16th of January, 1887, closed my tenth year as executive officer of this Library, to which I have given my undivided interest and best energies during the greater part of my adult life. As regards the results to the institution, which has in this period advanced from the 46th to the 26th rank among American libraries, I can look upon the record with satisfaction."

Springfield (O.) P. L. Added 605; total 12,617; issued 74,210 (fiction and juv. 56,691). A fire-proof building has been promised by Mr. B. H. Warder.

Taunton (Mass.) P. L. (21st rpt.) Added 1696; total 25,757; issued 63,607.

NOTES.

Allegheny City, Pa., has, besides its City Library, now made famous by the late donation of Mr. Carnegie, a library provided by the Pennsylvania R.R. Co. for its employes; the Holly Tree Inn has a good library and a free reading-room; The Boys' Home has an excellent library of 500 to 800 volumes, and the current periodicals on the reading-table. The ladies of Allegheny propose to establish a reading-room for servant-girls, to be supported by donations.

Baltimore, The Mercantile Library. The effort to raise an endowment fund of \$100,000 is still unsuccessful, although \$65,000 have been pledged. The committee have virtually abandoned further effort. It is claimed that the expenses of the Library have been altogether too heavy and that

by occupying cheaper quarters, a smaller endowment than \$100,000 will suffice. The *News* urges that an appeal be made to the people and that the effort be made to increase the membership to 1300, and has opened a subscription list at its office. The secretary of the Library, H. C. Wagner, says: "If the old library is allowed to go by the board after a life of forty-eight years, the city would be disgraced."

Bloomington, Ill. The corner-stone of the new library building was laid May 19th. The first library established in the city was burned Oct. 16, 1855. In 1856 a "Ladies' Library Assoc." was organized, only ladies being eligible to membership. In 1867 it was chartered as the "Bloomington Library Assoc." Since 1878 the use of books in the rooms has been free, and on payment of \$3 per year they could be taken out. The library began with 400 volumes; at the last report there were 10,143 vols.

Boston Public Library. Kate Tannatt Woods sends to the *Boston Globe* a grievance from the "dear public" over the removal of the library to the Back Bay. The busy man, the editor, the translator, the artisan, the publisher, and the workman, all are represented as complaining against the removal of the books out of their reach, so that it will be impossible for them to get at them at the noon hour, or within a short time from their places of business. The little lame girl says: "Won't you please beg them to leave us our reading-room? It is so warm in winter when I am cold and tired, and so cool in summer; I can never walk so far as the Back Bay, and I love the books so much, and the kind ladies who wait upon me; and there are lots more like me who never could go so far away."

Brooklyn. A committee of the Central Labor Union called upon the Secretary of the Board of Aldermen in regard to a set of resolutions presented to the Board in reference to the establishment of a free library in this city. They were referred to the Brooklyn Institute as being a library free to workingmen.

Brooklyn. The resolution introduced into the Board of Education early in the year, providing that the Eastern District Library should be open certain hours on Sundays, has caused considerable discussion. While the board has power to establish libraries in the schools, and even to combine such libraries into one for the use of scholars only, it is held by many members that the board has no legal right to establish a public library and maintain it from funds appropriated to school purposes.

Brooklyn Library. The card catalogue, supplementary to Mr. Noyes' printed catalogue, has now been completed under Mr. Bardwell's oversight, and is at the service of the public in handsome catalogue cases in the delivery-room. It is separated by author, title, and subject divisions, and has also a separate set of drawers for pictures. It is kept up to date as promptly as accessions can be entered. This library proposes to send its annual report, with its music bulletin, to all libraries on our list of over 10,000 volumes—an excellent piece of library comity.

Brooklyn, Pratt Institute. The Bill incorporating this Institute, has received the Governor's signature and is now a law. Charles Pratt, Charles M. Pratt, and Clarence Vose are the incorporators, with power to increase their number to fifteen or reduce "by refusing to fill vacancies to a number not less than three."

According to Sec. 7, the purposes of said corporation are "to establish in the city of Brooklyn an educational institution in which persons of both sexes may be taught, among other things, such branches of useful and practical knowledge as are not now generally taught in the public and private schools of said city. The special aim shall be to afford opportunities for persons of both sexes to become acquainted with what is best in manufactured materials, fabrics, wares, and arts, and so to educate the eye and hand in the practical use of tools and machinery that students may be encouraged to emulate the best models, and be enabled to accomplish the best possible work in one or more branches of art or manufacture, either useful or ornamental. The trustees shall have power to decide what particular branches of art, manufacture, and science shall be specially taught, but a leading object shall be to teach those having reference to the construction of healthy and comfortable homes, to the furnishing and adornment thereof, to matters of household economy and home management, the preparation of clothing, useful and ornamental, of economic and wholesome foods, and such instruction in sanitary laws and the laws of hygiene as shall tend to secure comfortable and healthy homes at the least expense, and also a careful regard for bodily health. It shall also be an aim of the institution to afford such instruction as shall best enable men and women to earn their own living by applied knowledge and the skilful use of their hands in the various mercantile, mechanical, mining and manufacturing establishments of our country, also in all branches of architecture, also by painting, decorating, music, book-keeping, stenography, typewriting and kindred industries." . . .

By Sec. 8 the trustees are "empowered to establish and maintain in the city of Brooklyn a free public circulating library and reading-room, with one or more branches, and, so far as it may seem to said trustees expedient, to promote mental improvement by means of lectures, discourses, collections of objects of art and science, and other suitable means."

"Sec. 9. The said library or libraries and galleries of art and science shall be accessible at all reasonable hours and times for general use, free of expense to persons resorting thereto, and books may be taken therefrom, subject only to such control and regulations as the said trustees from time to time may exercise and establish."

Chicago, Ill. A bill is pending in the Ohio Legislature to locate the Newberry Library in Lincoln Park, but there is a very strong sentiment against such an encroachment upon the park.

Cincinnati Law Lib. Assoc. Gov. Hoadly, in resigning his position as trustee, to which he has been annually elected for 35 years in succession, states that the first and only catalog, printed in

1852, was written by him, the no. of books then being 1380. Mr. Rufus King was re-elected president, having already served 36 years; the librarian, Mr. M. W. Myers, has held that position 25 years. A number of valuable books were given during the year. The president, in replying to Gov. Hoadly's letter of resignation, says: "So intimately identified as you were with the birth, growth, and success of the old library, and so grief-stricken and sympathetic in our family mourning over that disaster, March 29, 1884, when all but our librarian and that old volume of Pennsylvania Statutes was reduced to ashes, that we at first felt impelled to decline the severance, and hold you not only to a life membership, but a life trusteeship, in our renaissance and once more superb library." The library has now been removed to the new Court-House.

Cleveland, O. The Public Library Board at their June meeting voted to levy a tax of two and one-half tenths of one mill on the dollar valuation of all the taxable property of the city, and of all the territory attached for school purposes, for increasing and maintaining the Public Library for the ensuing year. The amount available will be about \$23,000. A communication was received from the Bohemian Reading Society, offering to donate to the Library the Bohemian books purchased by it at a cost of over \$300, provided the board would establish and maintain in the library a branch of Bohemian books and enlarge the same from time to time. There are 25,000 Bohemians in the city, many of whom are unable to read English or German. Similar branches are established in the libraries of Chicago, Detroit, and other cities. The committee on buildings were instructed to report upon the advisability of establishing branch reading-rooms and stations for the circulation of books. The Germans comprise 12½ per cent. of the population and German books are purchased in that proportion. If the German reading public would use the books more freely, more would be purchased.

Columbus (Ohio) P. L. Considerable newspaper discussion (all of which has not come to our notice) has lately been had concerning the quality of the works of fiction in the public library. The critics assert "that the library shelves are loaded with works of fiction which, even if not baneful and injurious in itself, as it probably is not, is sought after and perused with avidity by the boys and girls of the city, and cultivates in their minds an appetite for fiction which rapidly leads to the worthless, debasing, and dangerous stuff, with which, Dr. Gladden and the school-teachers say, the city abounds." The librarian says that none of the literature described by Dr. Gladden is in the library, and that the shelves are open to inspection. It has been found that but 40 per cent. of the books drawn are fiction; the lowest per cent. of any city in the U. S.

Detroit (Mich.) P. L. At the meeting of the Library Commission May 19th there was a lengthy discussion on the substitution of electricity for gas in lighting the library, but no action was taken. The employes were each voted a month's vacation.

Germanstown, Pa. A scheme for a library in connection with the grammar school is attracting considerable attention. If the experiment is successful in providing the school with an abundance of works of reference, and a good selection of miscellaneous books, it will be the pioneer effort of a movement that will attract attention from all quarters, and may result in great benefit to public schools generally.

Hartford (Ct.) Library Assoc. The librarian in his report says: "The subject of a free library has been much discussed; and it should certainly be the aim of this association to further in every way the establishment of such an institution, or, at least, one substantially free. It is a fair question, whether a library wholly free is as fully appreciated as one which costs something; and whether a numerous, troublesome, and expensive body of mere idle 'book-tiplers' may not be largely excluded by a charge which would be no bar to a reader with a purpose, with a resultant valuable gain in economy of means and service. But we think it admits of no question, that a library supported by an endowment is far preferable to one supported by an annual municipal appropriation. The latter affords no assurance of permanency, may fluctuate widely in amount, and become a troublesome political question. But, chiefly, a library supported from the taxes is less independent of vulgar taste and prejudice and finds it more difficult to lead in the culture of the people. A library fully endowed can so shape its policy and so supply itself with books and talent as to mould and elevate the reading and thought of the community to high issues."

Holyoke, Mass. The Holyoke Water-power Company have offered to the city two lots centrally located on which to erect buildings devoted to educational purposes. It is urged that on one of these a handsome library building should be put.

Lambeth, London (Eng.), Free Libraries. A meeting was recently held at Lambeth Palace, the Archbishop of Canterbury presiding, to aid the movement for the establishment of free libraries in the parish as voted by the ratepayers. Mr. Chamberlain, M.P., wrote: "Our great public libraries in Birmingham have now been established for many years, and are recognized by all the ratepayers as one of the chief glories of the town. The issue of books is enormous, and there are no institutions more popular or more useful." Mr. Spurgeon wrote: "I am in favor of libraries everywhere. The cost is small and the benefit great." The chairman said, if education had of late years progressed rapidly amongst the middle and upper classes, it had progressed still more rapidly amongst the poorer classes, and these free libraries were needed to satisfy their newly-awakened intellectual wants. It was resolved "that the inhabitants of the parish of Lambeth and the friends of free libraries be invited to subscribe towards the necessary funds for the purchase of suitable sites, the erection of library buildings, and the acquisition of books, so that the whole of the library rate may

be devoted to the ordinary yearly working expenses of the libraries." The subscriptions already promised amount to £6773. The *London Standard* heartily endorses the movement. It says: "Here, then, is an opportunity for philanthropic effort. There are few more worthy causes in which a wealthy man could write a cheque for a substantial amount. Will no rich Londoner imitate Mr. Carnegie?"

Montreal. A correspondent advocates in the *Herald* the opening of the libraries and art galleries on Sunday, and publishes a letter from Jesse Collings, of the Birmingham Free Library and Art Gallery, which have been open to the public on Sundays, with the best results to the people. Quotations from the Earl of Derby and Dr. Arnold, of Rugby, also favor Sunday opening.

New Haven. The *Free Library* was opened to the public for the circulation of books on the morning of June 7th. About two hundred volumes were drawn out during the first day. Books may be kept two weeks. The printed catalogs, containing about four thousand titles, are free to those who draw books. A card catalog which will be fuller of subject entries than the printed catalog will soon be accessible to the public.

New York City, The Astor Library. Mr. Gustave Kobbe contributes to the *Mail and Express* of May 28th, a column article descriptive of some of the rare ms. treasures and early printed books of this library, which to the value of \$100,000, are displayed in the show-cases in the middle hall around the stairway. By permission he reproduces some curious illustrations from a Siamese ms. of "The sacred book of omens—the Buddhist's fortune-teller." An Evangelistarium written about 870, probably for Charles the Bald, a Wycliffe's New Testament, a Paris Latin Bible of 1558, in Grolier binding, and a few other rarities, are described.

New York, Columbia College Lib. This library secured a good portion of the best books in Prof. Short's library, recently sold at auction by Bangs, and also several hundred volumes relating to the history of printing, at the sale of Col. Richard M. Hoe's great collection, at the same auction-rooms. Some 2000 valuable volumes have thus recently been added to the library at a cost but little in excess of the original cost of the bindings. 500 vols. have also been presented by Mr. G. D. L. Harrison. The Class of '82 will place a stained-glass window in the east end of the library, and other classes have asked to have windows reserved for them for a similar purpose.

New York City, Cooper Union. The library and reading-room, having been closed for many months during extended alterations in the building, are again open to the public. The 20,000 volumes in the library are not loaned, but are freely used by readers. The news-room, its leading feature, is well supplied with periodicals and newspapers, which are in constant use. The cost of the reconstruction has used up most of the original endowment of \$300,000, but Peter Cooper's children, Mr. Edward Cooper and Mrs. A. S. Hewitt, propose to make good the deficiency.

New York City. The Harvard Club have established themselves in a club house at 11 West 22d St., and have already begun the formation of a library which it is intended shall be second only to that of the University itself in its collection of Harvardiana. A copy of every book written or edited by a Harvard graduate is wanted, and also everything published relating to the University. Graduates in all departments of the University are invited to present their own books, or any literary matter pertaining to themselves or to the University. Mr. C. Alex. Nelson, of the Astor Library, has been appointed librarian of the Club.

New York City, Law Institute Lib. One of the finest collections of law-books in the country, outside of Washington, numbering about 34,000 volumes; free to the general public, but not to members of the legal profession. Although private property, the Government grants the use of the upper rooms of the Post-Office building, where the library is located, that the books may be consulted and used by the judges of the U. S. courts.

New York City, Workingmen's Free Library. The entertainment given at the Union Square Theatre, June 12th, for the benefit of this library fund was not attended as it should have been, but the program was well selected and the talent good.

Osterhout Lib., Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Mrs. Osterhout, relict of the late Isaac Osterhout, died in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., April 28, aged 74 years. Her husband, who died April 12, 1882, by his will bequeathed about \$200,000 for the erection and establishment of a free library in that city, but provided that the fund should accumulate for five years. The five years have just expired, and now by the death of the widow the fund is increased to nearly \$400,000.

Oxford, Eng., Bodleian Library. The Convocation have voted nearly two to one against converting this permanently into a lending library. Mr. Nicholson, the librarian, Profs. Freeman and Max Müller, and other college dignitaries, favored the circulating scheme; but the resolution carried forbids the lending of any book or ms. except by express authority of the Convocation.

Paterson (N. J.) P. L. The Trustees at their meeting, June 7, voted to lay aside a small sum of money from their annual appropriation as a nucleus for a building fund. This shows their faith in the future of the Public Library, and will doubtless act as a magnet to draw gifts and bequests in the future. The new catalog will shortly be ready for the public.

Périgueux. Oct. 24, 25, 1886, a fire in the seminary nearly destroyed its library of 30,000 volumes, of which a large part related to local history. Several valuable ms. also perished.

Philadelphia. The workmen removing the foundations of the old library building unearthed the corner-stone, which bears this inscription: "Be it remembered in honor of the Philadelphia youth (then chiefly artificers) that in 1731 they cheerfully, at the instance of Benjamin Franklin,

one of their number, instituted the Philadelphia Library, which, though small at first, is become highly valuable and extensively useful, and which the walls of this edifice are now destined to contain and preserve; the first stone of whose foundation was here placed the 31st day of August, 1789." Several medals and a large number of coins of every denomination and country deposited in the stone were found. These relics will be preserved in the new library building. The old building was opened to the public for the last time Feb. 19, 1880, the new one Feb. 24th following.

Pine Bluff, Ark. A Y. M. C. A. has recently been organized, and has fitted up a hall with reception-room and library-room attached. The committee wrote to the editor of the *St. Louis Republican* for a list of books from which to make selections. He recommends a curious list, beginning with "the catalogue of the Bohn library, from which the committee can make selections for the basis of its own;" the cheap library edited by Prof. Morley, "as a whole an educator of taste of a high order;" "St. Jerome's translation [of the Bible] into Latin (the Vulgate) and the Bible society's translations into the modern languages of Europe;" "The Bohn library will give all the early ecclesiastical histories which are of special interest," and "it will also give the best translations of the classics, many of which are scarcely worth reading in translation, but the historians, from Herodotus to Tacitus, should by all means be included." "In classic poetry, Plumptree's editions of the Greek tragedians are the best, and the library ought to contain the Prometheus Bound of Æschylus, which illustrates the Greek fatalism. There should be a prose translation of Homer, two poetical translations (say Bryant's and Pope's), and Clark's edition in Greek, with a Latin translation, if it is to be had. Virgil and Horace (the latter expurgated) will form a sufficient nucleus for Latin poetry. The translations of Dryden, Francis, Father Prout, and Austin Dobson are all worthy of a place." For "Christian moralists" he adds the "Confessions of St. Augustine, the Imitation of Christ, the Table talk of Martin Luther, Jeremy Taylor's Holy living and dying, Bunyan's Pilgrim's progress and Holy war, and Thomas Hughes' Manliness of Christ." "For the conduct of the life of the American citizen," he says, "there should be a special department. Hallam's History of the English constitution, his Histories of the Middle Ages and of European literature, Blackstone's Commentaries, and John Locke's Essays will illustrate the evolution of the American system up to the Revolutionary epoch, in connection with a good history of the English people—Greene's, for instance. Alexander H. Stevens' History of the United States will bring down the thread, with Bancroft for a reference work." . . . "All of Emerson should be kept out, and everything tainted with Concord philosophy should be studiously avoided." In history, fiction, and poetry the committee will know how to make its own selections, but it will make no mistake in collecting as many early English and Scotch ballads as possible, excluding only those which are

obscene. . . . Works necessary to show how the American of to-day came to be what he is are those which illustrate the mythology and customs of the Scandinavian and Teutonic nations. They can be found in Bohn's collection, and the Norse Elder and Younger Eddas should be read in this connection. All folk tales and those fairy tales which originate with the people should be included, and read with Grimm's comments on them. They show the growth of mind, and in this connection all that Dean Trench has written on language will be found of great value." Carpenter's Physiology of mind, Johnson's Chemistry of common life, Hugh Miller and Geikie on geology, and Wood and White on natural history "should be supplemented by all that Huber and Sir John Lubbock have written on ants and bees, next to man the greatest wonders of the animal creation." "The historical collection should cover India, Egypt, Assyria, Palestine, Greece, Rome, and all the Teutonic and Latin races of modern Europe. It should be illustrated by biographies of men who have made epochs, and besides there should be included such masterpieces of biography as Plutarch's and Boswell's as well as such masterpieces of history as Froissart's. . . . We have refrained from mentioning many masterpieces of literature, because their influences are not the best; many others we have not mentioned, because we cannot catalogue; others still we have omitted because our knowledge of them is only 'index learning' at second hand. . . . Such a library as we have outlined, with history, ethics, science, biography, poetry, fiction, and general literature, can be brought within a compass of from 150 to 200 works, and it is sufficient for any one who does not intend to be a specialist. It should contain no books which are best treated as chance acquaintances. Every volume in it should be a work that can be trusted as a friend."

It is to be hoped that the committee succeeded in making up their list!

Pittsburgh, Pa. We condense from the *Gazette* the following list of the libraries and reading-rooms in this city. The Mercantile Library, free to strangers in the city; membership fee \$4 a year; well supplied with new books, periodicals, and newspapers; the Y. M. C. A. system comprises the central library at the Association building, where is an excellent collection of books and current magazines and papers, and six branches, one exclusively for the use of railroad employes, all well stocked with books donated by friends of the organization. The Ladies' Auxiliary connected with the majority of these associations secures the admittance of ladies to the libraries of the young men. The Teachers' Library is becoming quite extensive; to this the teachers and a few of their literary friends have access, subject to a small membership fee. Several of the institutions of learning have libraries for the use of their students, embracing medical, theological, classical, and scientific. The Amateur Artists' Association has a fine art library. Some of the manufacturing establishments have libraries for the exclusive use of their workmen; the most flourishing is that of the Keystone Bridge-

Works, called the Carnegie Library, containing several hundred books, and the current periodicals. The secret societies, and various orders and clubs, have each, with few exceptions, a library. The Bainbridge Council of the Jr. O. U. A. M. has quite an extensive library. The Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Mathateon Club have also creditable collections. Many of the churches have Young People's Associations, with libraries of their own, independent of the regular S. S. libraries. Some of the churches have free reading-rooms, supported by donations and book receptions, provided with daily papers, and open to the public; those of St. James' P. E. Church and St. Paul's Cathedral are best known. Even some of the lunch-rooms have reading-rooms and libraries, the admittance generally being the cost of a good dinner; the only ones to be viewed in the light of public benefit are those in connection with the Holly Tree Inns.

After six years' delay a bill has at last passed the Pennsylvania Legislature and received the Governor's signature, allowing the city to accept Mr. Carnegie's offer of \$250,000, for the public library; those having it in charge should allow no further delays in pushing the work to a speedy completion. A recent article in the *Telegraph* names the causes which have brought about a decline of popular interest in the Mercantile Library, and suggests merging it in the new Carnegie Library.

St. Louis. The corner-stone of the new Mercantile Library building was laid June 1st with appropriate ceremonies; addresses were made by Gov. E. O. Stannard, Prof. Snow, of Washington University, and Mr. John C. Tevis, in whose office in 1846 the Library Association was organized. The first subscription raised amounted to \$2000. The new building will be an imposing structure, ten stories in height, mainly adapted for business purposes, the income from the rents going to the maintenance of the library, which will be provided with ample accommodations.

St. Paul, Min. The library of the State Historical Society, containing 26,000 volumes of great value, is kept in the basement of the state capitol, where it is badly cramped for room. More additions are being made this year than ever before; but the books have "absolutely no protection from fire, water, or the tumbling in of the crumbling walls above them. "There are so many rare works in the library now, that their resting-place ought to be one of perfect safety from all but the ravages of time," says the *Press*; an opinion we heartily endorse.

San Francisco Free Library. "A few years ago," says the *Post*, "the Free Library was one of the most promising institutions in San Francisco. Founded in 1879 it had become in 1884 the largest library on the coast. It had over 58,000 volumes, and was increasing at the rate of more than 12,000 volumes a year. It seemed only a question of time, and a very short time, until it should become one of the first half dozen libraries of the continent. Hardly any others were growing so rapidly; none were backed by a more

hearty public good-will. These brilliant anticipations have been disappointed. A blight has fallen upon the institution; its growth has been checked, and the friendly interest with which its early progress was watched has given place to general indifference." It then proceeds to throw the blame for this upon Mr. Perkins and his assistants, in a very severe attack upon him for managing the place "in a way that seems deliberately designed to repel public sympathy." We have understood that it was the interference of "politics" in the interests of the library that caused its decline, by cutting off its appropriations for the old excuse, "economy." Newspaper attacks are easily made upon library management.

Stapleton, Staten Island. A card catalog of nearly 5000 cards has been prepared for the library of the S. I. Academy and Latin School. Nearly 300 German books have lately been imported for the library.

Troy, N. Y. The *Y. M. C. A.* of North Troy have just added three hundred volumes to their growing library, received at a book reception held by the Ladies' Auxiliary Society. The library now numbers about 500 volumes.

Warren, Pa. The lady members of the Board of Control of the Library, with the coöperation of other ladies, have arranged for a series of four sociables to be given for the benefit of the public library.

Washington, D. C. There is no city in the U. S. so well supplied with books as Washington. Besides the Congressional Library the Treasury Department has a fine collection of books, to which all of the employés have access, and from which they can draw for home reading. The War Department, the Navy Department, and the Department of the Interior each have valuable libraries, open in the same way to their respective employés. The Patent Office has a fine library, and the Department of Justice an admirable collection of law-books. There are several circulating libraries where books may be borrowed for a small monthly payment, and the labor societies are trying to establish a free library for the use of everybody. But Washington is not a literary centre; it has no literary atmosphere, no literary magazine, no publishing-house, and but one literary society of any importance.

Washington (D. C.) Library of the U. S. There is in this library an absolutely complete collection of American newspapers for just one day. It was gathered through the census agents in 1880. The Supt. of the Census asked the publishers of the newspapers and periodicals throughout the country to send copies of their publications, each to be of the date of July 4, or as near that day as possible. They all responded, although the request had to be repeated in some cases. The newspapers were filed alphabetically by places of publication in the several states, the newspapers of each state being bound together in portfolios and so deposited in the Library of the United States, as it is to be called hereafter. The census report on the press said of the collection: "It conveys a much more vivid picture of the actual character, typographical, literary, mechanical,

intellectual, and moral, of the press of to-day than can be conveyed by a report, and supplies a more complete understanding of the immense development of the press than can be pictured by cold statistics."

Worcester, Mass. The directors of the Public Library have presented a memorial to the city council setting forth the pressing need for more room. The present building is overcrowded and inconvenient from radical defects of plan. A new building, embodying the latest results of progress in library architecture, and so designed and constructed that additions may be made as growth shall demand them, is what the city needs, says the *Spy*, and adds: "The library has been so wisely and carefully managed as to become one of the most efficient and most thoroughly and profitably worked in the world in proportion to the books it contains. Under [Mr. Green's] guidance the people have learned that the thousands of volumes are not a mere inert mass of literary remains, or available only for diversion, but are a stimulus and help in the actual business of life, not only for the student and member of the so-called learned professions, but for the artist and the artisan, the chemist, the designer, the engineer, and the electrician. It is capable of proof that the excellence here attained in the industrial arts, and the celebrity and profit which our city has gained thereby, are due in no small measure to the care which has been taken to equip the public library promptly with whatever may be useful in that direction, and to encourage the use of the material thus provided. If the use of the public library should be suspended or made difficult and irksome, as it might be under an incompetent or indifferent librarian, a disastrous effect on our leading industries would soon be noted. There is no public institution in the city which better deserves or better repays a liberal support than the Free Public Library."

Worcester, Clark University. The corporators have adopted a formal letter of thanks to Jonas G. Clark, drawn up by Senator Geo. F. Hoar, one of their number, accepting the duty of trustees and pledging their very best ability. "We cannot adequately convey to you," say they, "the profound feeling of gratitude which is entertained by the community, whose moral and intellectual well-being this princely benefaction is intended to promote. It is the largest single charitable gift ever made by a private person in New England, and, with very few exceptions, the largest ever made by a private person in his lifetime anywhere in the world."

PRACTICAL NOTES.

Bookbinding. The following letter is taken from an old monthly magazine, long since dead:

"*SIR:* It frequently happens that the bands of books break entirely off by a very moderate use. The accident, I believe, does not admit of a perfect cure without binding the volume anew, and that sometimes is impracticable, when the margins have been cut close in former binding, or, as is not unfrequently the case, have manuscript remarks scattered in them. I have thought a little upon the subject from experiencing the incon-

venience of the accident alluded to, and shall be much gratified to know if the following or any better plan has ever been put in practice.

"The plan I propose is to coil a small wire round a pin very closely (varying the thickness of the pin to suit the size of the book, viz., whether folio, quarto, etc.), and cover the wire with leather or india-rubber; this, when the pin is drawn out, makes a flexible tube, which may be cut into proper lengths for the back of the book intended to be bound, and when bands are run through them and fixed in the sewing frame, the sheets may be sewed upon them as well and as firmly as upon the bare bands. By this method, if any of the bands happen to be broken or damaged, they may be easily drawn out and others substituted without the inconvenience of having the whole of the work to cut open and sew afresh, and thus the leaves are guarded from the injury they must necessarily sustain by the old practice, besides having the advantage of abridging the labor and care of the workman. I am, sir,

Yours respectfully,
ROBIN RAW."

"February 6, 1826.
After sixty years we are still searching for the unbreakable back. — *American Bookmaker*.

Library Indicator. We have introduced a new system of recording the Library issues, which has dispensed with the necessity of keeping a book at the desk.

The Indicator is of the ordinary construction, divided into compartments, numbered consecutively, each number corresponding with that of a book in the Library. In every one of these compartments is placed a slip of wood, the end projecting sufficiently for the Librarian to easily draw it out when required. Each slip bears a number corresponding to that of the compartment it occupies, and therefore to the book it represents. Within easy reach is another Indicator, for the Librarian's use only, having compartments bearing the readers' numbers, each containing a card upon which is printed a complete calendar for one year and the number, name and address of a reader.

Upon being asked for a book the Librarian takes from the first Indicator the wood slip corresponding to the number of the volume and exchanges it with the reader's card in the second Indicator. Marking out the current date, he places the card in the now empty space in the first Indicator, handing the book to the applicant. On the return of a volume just the reverse course is pursued. The card in the first Indicator, therefore, shows that a book is out, and the wood slip that it is in.

By painting one end of the slips red and the other blue, the first Indicator may be made to record the number of issues—thus: at the commencement of each day let all the red ends of the slips project, and upon exchanging every book see that the blue end of the slip used is left visible, then, by counting all the blues, the number of issues is immediately arrived at. These slips must then be reversed and all are ready for the next day's calculation.

The advantages of this mode are many; the following are four:

- 1st. Saving of time.
- 2d. Reduction of expenditure.
- 3d. Clerical work dispensed with.
- 4th. Practical impossibility of mistake.

—*J. A. Robson, Krichley (Eng.) Mechanics' Inst.*

Metal in Bookbinding. Metal is now substituted for cardboard in bookbinding. This novelty is known as the "British Pellisfort" binding, and it consists in the use of thin sheet metal for covers. The metal is specially prepared, and the cover may be bent and straightened again without perceptible damage. It may, in fact, be safely subjected to such treatment as would destroy ordinary covers. The metal is, of course, covered with the leather usually employed in bookbinding, and the finished book presents no difference in appearance except in the greater thinness of the cover. It is well adapted for Bibles, Church services, and other similar publications. — *Scientific American*.

[As one of the objects of binding for libraries is to make the book stand upright upon the shelves the Pellisfort does not promise well for library use. — Eds.]

Restoring Ink. A useful discovery is announced whereby the faded ink on old parchments may be so restored as to render the writing perfectly legible. The process consists of moistening the paper with water and passing over the lines of writing a brush which has been wet in a solution of sulphide of ammonia. The writing will immediately appear quite dark in color, and this color, in the case of parchment, it will preserve. On paper, however, the color gradually fades again, though it may be restored at pleasure by the application of the sulphide. The explanation of the chemical action of this substance is very simple; the iron which enters into the composition of the ink is transformed by reaction into the black sulphide.

Librarians.

AMES, Miss Harriet H., lately of the Nevins Library, will take the summer for a much-needed rest. Her address until Sept. 20 will be Brookline, Mass.

HOMES, DR. HENRY A., the veteran librarian of the New York State Library, who has been seriously ill for several months, is slowly recovering.

HOWARD, Mr. C. H., of the Astor Library, has recently issued, through F. Housh & Co., his lecture on the "Life and public services of the late Gen. J. W. Phelps," read in December before the New England Historic-Genealogical Society in Boston. He is also preparing "Amherst in prose and verse," a companion to his "Brattleboro."

MANN, B. Pickman, has left the government service entirely, and is now ready to take any orders for bibliographical research, translations, transcripts, or other work within the scope of a bibliographer. He has issued a circular, beginning: "Having had nearly 15 years' experience, as editor of *Psyche*, in the preparation of bibliographical lists and of indexes to literature; being

able to read ten or more languages, and being familiar with the most approved methods and the most convenient appliances for obtaining and preserving references to the literature of all subjects, I am ready to furnish such references at reasonable prices, to make extracts from and abstracts or translations of books or articles, and to furnish information as to the location of and means of access to rare works scattered in the several great libraries of the country.

"References to the literature of special subjects furnished at 5 cents each; no order taken for less than 50 cents. Researches made, when ordered, for references or information not at hand, at \$1 an hour. Transcripts, 10 cents a folio (100 words); translations from Danish, Dutch, French, German, Greek, Italian, Latin, Norwegian, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish, or Swedish, 30 cents a folio. (Arrangements may be made for other languages.) Transcripts and translations guaranteed correct.

"The great number and variety of books and pamphlets in the libraries of Congress (757,000), the House of Representatives (125,000), the Surgeon-General's Office (77,000), the Bureau of Education (63,000), the Patent Office (50,000), Georgetown College (35,000), the Senate (30,000), the Geological Survey (17,000), the Museum of Hygiene (13,000), Howard University (12,000), the Naval Observatory (12,000), Gonzaga College (10,000), the Departments of State, Justice, Agriculture, Treasury, War, Navy, Interior, and Post-Office, and the several bureaux, schools, and specialists in Washington, afford opportunities rarely equalled for exhaustive research in the subjects of literature, science, sociology, arts, and history, and for consultation of references."

PERKINS, FREDERICK B., librarian of the Free Library, San Francisco, was recently fined twenty dollars in the police court, for roughly handling a small boy who made a noise on the stairs of the library.

ROBBINS, T., b. 1777, d. 1856. Vol. 2 of his "Diary, 1796-1854," has just been published at Boston, 1131 pp. (v. 1, 1886, 1051 pp.). He collected a very large library; in 1844 an arrangement was made by which it was to become the property of the Connecticut Historical Society and he was to become the Society's librarian at a stipulated salary. He filled the post for ten years. The library is now at the Wadsworth Athenæum in Hartford.

Gifts and Bequests.

Basle. The late Prof. Albert Burckhardt-Merian has left to the library of the Medical Faculty in the University Library his collection of otological and rhinological books and 5000 francs, the interest of which is to be used for its increase.

Bloomington, Ill. In an editorial on the laying of the corner-stone of the new public library building the *Leader* says: "One of the main benefactors in the worthy enterprise is Mrs. Sarah B. Withers. She has put her money where it will pay her the best return, as she cannot fail to be made better and happier every time her eyes rest

upon this imposing fabric, in the erection of which she has been so largely instrumental. To Miss Sarah E. Raymond and Miss Georgina Trotter, whose indefatigable efforts have largely insured the raising of the necessary fund, equal credit is due. They will always have a warm place in the heart of every resident of Bloomington who has a tender side for books."

Boston (Mass.) Historical Soc. Maj. Ben: Perley Poore left all his estate to his widow with the proviso that his valuable collection of relics should go eventually to this Society.

Concord, N. H. Wm. P. Fowler, Esq., and Miss Clara M. Fowler, of Boston, have bought for \$12,000 the Lorenzo D. Brown residence, near the capitol, and will expend \$10,000 in fitting it up for the city library. It will be given to the city on condition that the library shall be made free, that a reading-room shall be established, and that the New Hampshire Historical Society be granted the privilege of making an addition to the present buildings at its own expense for its own library. The property is given as a memorial of the parents of the donors, the late Judge Asa Fowler and wife, and will be called the Fowler Library Building.

Lambeth (London, Eng.) In the subscription pledged for the Free Libraries are included a thousand guineas from Mr. F. Nettlefold, for the Norwood Library, and £5000 from Miss Jemima Dwining Smith, for a library to be called the "Dwining Library."

Middleton, Mass. Mr. B. F. Emerson has bequeathed \$10,000 to the Public Library.

New York City, Columbia College Lib. The trustees have appropriated \$2200 for constructing a new gallery around the library, to be finished in August. A friend has offered \$1000 for the fitting up of fifty desks for students of the senior classes, room for which can be made by building a floor over the alcoves. 1500 volumes were secured from the library of Prof. Short, 500 from G. D. L. Harrison, and 500 from the Hoe Library.

Northfield, Mass. On June 4th, the corner-stone of a new library building, given by Mr. James Talcott, was laid near the centre of Northfield Seminary grounds. Mr. Moody, the preacher, president of the Seminary, was master of ceremonies.

Siena. The printer and bookseller Giuseppe Porri, of Siena, who died March 9, 1885, left his coins and books to the city library. The books are chiefly small and often very rare, about 10,000 in number; there are about 6500 portraits and as many coins.

Simsbury, Conn. Mr. Amos R. Eno, of New York, owner of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, has recently presented the Simsbury Library with \$10,000, for the erection of a new building.

Stapleton, Staten Island. Mr. Sidney Woollett, of Newport, has lately presented some very choice books to the Arthur Winter Memorial Library. About one hundred and fifty volumes have also been presented to the Academy and Latin School, by Edward L. Woodruff, of New Brighton.

Cataloging and Classification.

BRADFORD (Eng.) P. FREE Ls. Supplementary list of books added to the central reference lib. Bradford, Apr. 1887. 15 p. O.

The HARVARD UNIV. bulletin for May (concluding v. 4) continues the "Dante collections," and the "Calendar of the Sparks mss.," and begins a "List of works on North American fungi, with the exception of schizomycetes, pub. before 1887, by W. G. Farlow and W. Trelease."

MILWAUKEE P. L. Quarterly index of additions, Vol. 1, no. 5, Jan.-March 1887. Milwaukee, 1887. pp. 107-132. 1. 8°.

No. 1, 2 (double) was for Jan.-June 1886.

ROTH, H. Ling. Bibliography and cartography of Hispaniola. (Pages 41-97 of ROYAL GEOG. SOC. Supplementary papers, v. 2.)

Besides an "Author's catalogue," "Anon. publications," "Parliamentary publications," "Maps, charts, and plans," has a "Bibliographical chronology," in which the books are referred to in order of time, and an "Index."

TRINITY COLLEGE, Dublin. The last volume of the catalog is now nearly through the press. Vol. 1 (A and B) appeared in 1864. — *Atk.*

Repertorium und Ortsregister für die JAHRBÜCHER 1.-20. DES SCHWEIZERISCHEN ALPEN-CLUBS, von O. von Bülow. Bern, Schmid, Francke & Co., 1886. 188 p. 8°. 1.80 fr.

NOTES.

Jeanne d'Arc. Why is she under "Darc" in Athenæum, Astor, and other catalogues, instead of "Arc," vide Rules for a dictionary catalog, § 17? W. H. B.

[Because the name is probably Darc and not d'Arc, so that the rule cited does not apply. "It was written Darc till the 17th century. All the ms. copies, nearly contemporary, of both trials, the letters of ennoblement, and other official pieces, various inscription of the time, etc., constantly uniformly present the form Darc."—LAROUSSE.]

The Jewish spy. Under what subject should "The Jewish spy," by the Marquis d'Argens, be placed in cataloguing? B.

You might almost as well ask under what subject the "Spectator" should be put. The "Jewish spy" belongs to the form catalog and should go under French literature, or more exactly under French imaginary letters, or if you prefer under French essays. Still, as a man studying the social life of Europe and especially of Paris during the 18th century would wish to see the "Spy," it should be mentioned in a note under the proper heads. C.

FULL NAMES.

John Welsh Dulles, and Charles WINSLOW (not *Welsh*) Dulles (correction of error on p. 209). — J. H. DULLES.

Walter Scott Waldie (Economic essays upon the relation of man to property);

Mrs. Lucelia Wakefield Learned (Children: their faculties and management);

Hilda Cornelia Clements (Books of travel);

Francis Eugene Nipher (Theory of magnetic measurement);

Jefferson Chapman (The French in the Allegheny valley).

The name of the author of Mrs. Siddons in the *Famous Women* series should be Nina H. Kennard instead of Nina A. Kennard as erroneously printed on title.

CATALOGUING WOMEN'S NAMES.

THE following communication and note explain themselves:

To the Editor of the Publishers' Weekly.

DEAR SIR: I should like to ask you three questions:

(1) Why do you index "Ouida's" name (Louise de la Rame) under *K*? If she is a Frenchwoman, the name should be under *L* (like *La Rochefoucauld*); if, as is generally supposed, she is English, it should be under *D* (like *De Quincey*). I am unable to guess your reason for putting it under *R*.

(2) Have you any rule with respect to married women who use, in writing, their maiden names? You write "Mrs. Francis Lean, formerly Miss Florence Marryat." I think "Maclean, Florence (Marryat)," would be better, but this is a question of taste only. But if you deal this way with "Miss Marryat," why not the same with Miss Braddon? But *here* you use the husband's name as the second or parenthetical one.

(3) You have "Molesworth, Mrs. Mary," why not in full, M., L., or (as in my Directory) M., L. (Stewart)? W. M. GRISWOLD.

[1. Rame was adopted as heading on the authority of the Boston Public Library, whose reason was, if we remember right, that Ouida's father was a Spaniard. The B. P. L. has now, however, decided to consider her as an Englishwoman, and enters her under *D*.

2. See A. L. A. Rules, *Lib. Jour.*, 1878, p. 13: "Married women and other persons who have changed their names are to be put under last authorized form, unless they continue to be known in literature only under their original names." (See also Cutter's Rules, 14. c.) Miss Braddon has not published any of her works except under her maiden name. It is by oversight that she is entered, nevertheless, under Maxwell, her husband's name, in the American Catalogue, 1876-84, our general practice being to enter under Braddon.

3. An omission. If our bibliographer had consulted Mr. Griswold's valuable "Index" it would not have occurred.—*Ed. P. W.*]

Bibliography.

ADVIELLE, Victor. Bibliographie. (Pages 475-524 of his *Histoire de Gracchus Babeuf et du babouvisme*, Paris, 1884. O.)

ANDERSON, J. P. Bibliography. 21 p. (*In* CAINE, Hall. *Life of Coleridge*, London, Walter Scott, 1887. O.)

BAUMGART, Dr. Max. Die Literatur des In- und Auslandes über Friedrich den Grossen. Berlin, von Decker, 1887. 12 + 272 p. 8°. 5.60 m.

BIBLIOGRAPHIE méthod. des livres de médecine, chirurgie, pharmacie, art vétérinaire, etc., 1860-87. Paris, A. Maloine, 1887. 48 p. 8°. 1 fr. .50.

With an index of authors.

DÍOS DE LA RADA Y DELGADO, J. Bibliografía numismática española ó noticia de las obras y trabajos impresos y ms. sobre los diferentes ramos que abraza la numismática, con varios apendices. Madrid, Tello, 1887. 13 + 632 p. 4°. 20 fr.

FAELLI, Em. Saggio sulle bibliografie degli incunaboli. Città di Castello, S. Lapi, 1887. 40 p. 16°. 1 lira.

FAVARO, Ant. La libreria di Galileo Galilei descritta ed illustrata. Roma, 1887. 77 p. 4°.

From the Bul. di bibliog. delle sci. mat., v. 19.

HINRICHS' fünfjähriger Bücher-Catalog; Verzeichniss der in der 2. Hälfte d. 19. Jahrh. im deutschen Buchhandel erschienenen Bücher u. Landkarten. 7. Bd. 1881-'85; bearb. v. Rich. Haupt. Lpz., Hinrichs, 1887. 908 p. 8°. 42 m. — Repertorium üb. die nach den halbjährlichen Verzeichnissen 1881-'85 erschienenen Bücher, Landkarten, u. s. w., bearb. v. Ed. Baldamus. Mit e. Sach-Register. Lpz., Hinrichs, 1887. 17 + 969 p. 8°. 25.50 m.

JAHRESVERZEICHNISS d. an den deutschen Universitäten erschienenen Schriften. 1: 15 Aug. 1885 - 14 Aug. 1886. Berlin, A. Ascher & Co., 1887. 4 + 238 p. 8°. 5 m.

Conformably to an order of the Prussian Ministry, the inaugural lectures of instructors, the discourses delivered and the books written in celebration of festal occasions, the dissertations of the graduating doctors, and various other publications made by the German universities or under their auspices, are henceforth to be recorded in an annual list. An edition on thin paper, printed on only one side, and intended for the use of all who make card-catalogues, may be had for the same price. — *Nation*.

LADIES' COMMISSION ON SUNDAY-SCHOOL BOOKS. 1887. Annual list. Boston, A. U. A., 1887. 14 p. S.

The Commission examined 278 books and here recommend 76.

LAHAYE, Léon, FRANCOITTE, H.; and POTTER, — de. Bibliographie de l'histoire de la Belgique; répertoire des ouvrages parus en Belgique et à l'étranger, 1830-1882, sur l'histoire nationale, jusqu'à la mort de Léopold 1^{er}. 1^{re} fasc. Liège, Société Bibliog. Belge, 1887. 160 p. 8°. 3.50. fr.

PISA: catalogo bibliografico di opere e opuscoli relativi alla città di Pisa e per gran parte fuori di commercio e rar. Pisa, F. Mariotti, 1887. 4 + 72 p. 16°.

POHLER, Dr. J. Bibliotheca historico-militaris; systemat. Uebersicht der Erscheinungen aller Sprachen auf dem Gebiete der Geschichte der Kriege u. Kriegswissenschaft seit Erfindung der Buchdruckerkunst bis J. 1880. Fasc. 1. Cassel, Kessler, 1887. 4 + 64 p. 8°. 3 fr.

SCHAEFER, A. Historisches und systematisches Verzeichniss sämtlicher Tonwerke zu den Dramen Schillers, Goethes, Shakespeares, Kleists, u. Körners. Nebst einleit. Text u. Erläut. Lpz., C. Merseburger, 1886. 8 + 192 p. 8°. 3 m.

WEISE, Albin. Bibliotheca germanica; Verzeichniss aller auf Deutschland u. Deutsch-Oesterreich bezügl. Orig.-Werke, sowie der bemerkenswerthen Artikel, welche in den hervortrag. period. Schriften in den J. 1880-'85 im Auslande erschienen sind. Paris, Le Soudier, 1887. 142 p. 8° 4 fr. 25 c.

Anonymous and Pseudonyms.

Escaped from Siberia, by H: Frith, according to the title-page, is only a new translation of Tissot and Améro's novels, translated formerly by G. D. Cox, under the title of "The exiles." — CAROLINE A. BLANCHARD, Libn. Tufts L., Weymouth, Mass.

Essay on the establishment of a chancery jurisdiction in Massachusetts, Boston, 1810, is by Erastus Worthington. Authority, Judge Metcalf and "Monthly anthology." — F. W. V.

Miss Bayle's romance. The surmise whic attributes the book to Mr. Laurence Oliphant is wholly incorrect. — *Ath.*, May 28, p. 705.

Jean Dolent. G: d'Heylli, C: Joliet, and Qué-rard all state that the real name is Antoine Fournier. A correspondent of *L'intermédiaire* says that his copy of "Une volée de merles" has the inscription, "A Monsieur P. B. Fournier, Offert par l'auteur Ch. Fournier (J. D.)," which proves the first name to be Charles and not Antoine, unless perhaps it was Charles Antoine or Antoine Charles.

Johannes Renatus, ps. of Freiherr von Wagner in "Die letzten Mönche von Oybin," Lpz., Böhme, 1886, 8°. — *Church rev.*, May, p. 587.

Lucien Percy, ps. of Luce Herpin "bien connue à Genève," in "Histoire d'une grande dame au 18^e siècle." — *L'intermédiaire*, xx: 107, 182.

A question of identity, Boston, Roberts, 1887. No name series, is by Miss Louisa Dodge. — JOHN EDMANDS.

Thorold King, ps. of Dr. C: Gatchell in "Haschisch," a novel, Chicago, McClurg, 1886, S. — *The Independent*.

Krapvine, ps. Mde. Stephanie Loboda, b. 1827, d. 1887, Russian writer. — *Polybiblion*.

In the list of pseudonyms in last No. of L. J., supplied by Dr. Japp, I observe the following errors: Alex. Taylor Junus should read Alex. T. Innes; Wm. Garden Blackie should read Wm. G. Blackie, and the initials should be W. G. B. It may be worth noting also that in Halkett & Laing's Anonymous Dictionary the entry "Old times and the new" should read "Old times and the new." — A. W. ROBERTSON, *Pub. Library, Aberdeen*.

CUSHING'S ANONYMS.

MR. CUSHING sends the following communication to the *Publishers' weekly*:

CAMBRIDGE, May 3, 1887.

DEAR SIR: I see it announced in the PUBLISHERS' WEEKLY of last week that I had given up the publication of "Anonyms." This is not by any means the case. To be sure I have not met with the encouragement I expected, but I am making additions every day. I have now nearly if not quite 21,000 titles, and I cannot believe that in the case of a work of such vast importance to libraries the librarians will be so blind to their interests as to let it go unpublished. I shall be glad to receive information from any of your readers in regard to the authorship of any anonymous book or pamphlet.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM CUSHING.

Sales at Auction.

The sale of Prof. Short's library was more successful than was expected by the executors. The collection of Bibles and New Testaments and the best editions of the classics brought good prices, and were distributed to the libraries of Columbia, Harvard, Haverford, Oberlin, Yale, and Trinity Colleges, Agricultural College, Lansing, Mich., College of New York, State Library at Hartford, Ct., the Boston Athenæum and Johns Hopkins University, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

The sale of the library of the late Richard M. Hoe, particularly rich in works relating to the history of printing, these filling fourteen hundred numbers of the catalog, drew together representatives from Columbia and Yale College, Lehigh University, and the University of the City of New York. The prices fetched were comparatively quite low, and many bargains were secured by buyers.

The "trade" in London combine to exclude from their auction-rooms all outside buyers. If one shows himself and makes an offer for a book, he is bid against, again and again, by the clique until he becomes disgusted and withdraws. The combined "trade" then chip in, buy the book among themselves, and put it up for sale again. Thus a private buyer cannot obtain a book at auction in London at any price.

Gamors and Blunders.

"Is 'She' in?" is a question that often startles the delivery clerk, but it is becoming more familiar daily, and they are getting used to it.

RURAL. L. S. writes that she is reminded of the catalog in which Mrs. Lowell's "Seed grain" was classed as Agriculture by passing a sign which read: HAY AND GRAIN CHEEP.

THE Rutlanders wanted a classification "decimal, but more 'simple' than Dewey." So they have made one. The books are in 10 classes and the classes then arranged by shelves. Thus (the classes being made to fit their library better than Dewey's) a book numbered 46-23 is the 23d book on the sixth shelf of class 4, which class includes *Theology and books in the French language!*

THERE was a book published some time ago with the title, "Ten old maids." One day a lady came into the Mercantile Library and asked the lady at the desk: "Have you 'Ten old maids here?'" Now, it happened that there were just ten ladies employed in the library, though they were not old maids; indeed, some of them were very young and pretty. The lady at the desk did not catch the inquirer's idea. She colored up and indignantly asked what she meant by asking such a question. It was some time before the matter was satisfactorily explained all round.

"FATHER wants a fiction book and a Calvary book." Supposing this a case of sorrow needing consolation, we sent Charles Kingsley's "Out of the depths," and a volume of "Sermons." The child soon returned with a slip of paper on which was written, "Send something of Mark Twain's, and 'Sabres and spurs!'"

The case of real affliction came later.

Woman: "I wish you'd give me a real interesting book; my husband's dreadful sick, and the doctor says he won't live till morning, and I want something to keep me awake."

Repressing the impulse to give her "A charming widow," we handed her "The dead secret." When she returned it, she was in the deepest "weeds," but said, "That was a dreadful good book." — M. A. S.

PEOPLE often ask me for "that book you told me about when I was in before," or "What did you tell me was the name of the book we were talking about one day when I was in?" as though no one had been in since and of course I could not help remembering, but in the meantime they had been very busy and had a right to forget all the particulars.

Some "do not remember the names of authors or books they have read, but would like an interesting book," "Couldn't you pick me out a good book?" as though people all agreed on that subject. A book was once taken because I recommended it so highly, and when brought back was pronounced "the flattest mess of stuff I ever tried to read." It was "The Minister's wooing," by Mrs. Stowe, on which Mr. Gladstone pronounced a somewhat different criticism. And some "like Anon's writings very much." — O. B. JAQUITH.

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THE LIBRARY LIST includes also the Libraries of Canada and the other British North American Provinces, for which it is indebted to the enterprise and courtesy of James Bain, Jr., Librarian of the Free Public Library, Toronto. This is an addition which we believe will be of great value and interest, as it is, we think, the first careful census of Canadian Libraries.

The distinction by means of type will enable those who have occasion to communicate with libraries to address few or many as they prefer, and many libraries will find it peculiarly useful for exchanging their reports and publications with libraries of corresponding size. The Brooklyn Library, for instance, has used this list, as originally published in the LIBRARY JOURNAL, to send its annual report and its musical bulletin to all libraries of over 10,000 volumes in the country.

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